

882. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the National Research Project, Local No. 9, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the discontinuance of the un-American committee; to the Committee on Rules.

883. Also, petition of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, Local No. 5, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the continuance of the La Follette investigating committee; to the Committee on Rules.

884. Also, petition of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, State Council of New Jersey, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to continuation of the House of Representatives committee investigating un-American activities; to the Committee on Rules.

885. Also, petition of the city of Mobile, Ala., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to legislation taxing income derived from securities issued by States and their political subdivisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

886. Also, petition of the train-service brotherhoods, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to regulation of mileage of train-service employees; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1939

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who hast made in one pure timeless thought all things at once, the last things with the first and the first life with the last: We bow before Thy inscrutable power, beseeching Thee to unfold the glimmering miracles of life's loveliness one by one, each at its destined moment; for Thy ways with us are as manifold as the number of the souls of men. We pray, then, for grace to respond with heart and mind and will to the call of duty in this high and holy service of our country; reveal to us the wisdom taught of love to understand those human needs for which the sacrament of true and lasting sympathy alone is adequate; and, that what we do here day by day may be pleasing unto Thee, grant us the sense of Thy friendship and nearness, a hand in ours, a companion on the weary way, and a light within our heart. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, February 2, 1939, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calhoun, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 83) making an additional appropriation for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 9 to the joint resolution, and concurred therein.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED DURING ADJOURNMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that, under authority of the order of the Senate of the 2d instant, the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, were signed by the President pro tempore on February 3, 1939:

H. R. 2762. An act to consolidate and codify the internal-revenue laws of the United States; and

H. J. Res. 83. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LEWIS. As I observe the Senate, I assume the want of a quorum, and I suggest its absence, and ask for a roll call.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Ellender	Lee	Russell
Andrews	Frazier	Lewis	Schwartz
Ashurst	George	Lodge	Schwellenbach
Austin	Gerry	Logan	Sheppard
Bailey	Gibson	Lucas	Shipstead
Bankhead	Gillette	Lundeen	Smathers
Barbour	Glass	McCarran	Smith
Barkley	Green	McKellar	Stewart
Bilbo	Guffey	McNary	Taft
Bone	Gurney	Maloney	Thomas, Okla.
Brown	Hale	Mead	Thomas, Utah
Bulow	Harrison	Miller	Tobey
Burke	Hatch	Murray	Townsend
Byrd	Hayden	Neely	Truman
Byrnes	Herring	Norris	Tydings
Capper	Hill	Nye	Vandenberg
Caraway	Holman	O'Mahoney	Van Nuys
Clark, Idaho	Holt	Overton	Wheeler
Clark, Mo.	Hughes	Pepper	White
Connally	Johnson, Calif.	Pittman	Wiley
Danaher	Johnson, Colo.	Radcliffe	
Davis	King	Reed	
Downey	La Follette	Reynolds	

Mr. LEWIS. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. MINTON] is detained from the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. DONAHEY] is detained by a slight illness.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is detained on important public business.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent in attendance on a meeting of a committee of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, which has under consideration the question of flood control.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is unavoidably detained.

Mr. McNARY. I announce that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] is absent because of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO NAVAL ACADEMY

The VICE PRESIDENT, under the provisions of the act of August 29, 1916, appointed Mr. BYRD, Mr. NEELY, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. LODGE members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST CONGRESS—JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS ON MARCH 4, 1939

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 4, to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Congress of the United States under the Constitution, the Chair appoints the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] as members of the joint committee, on the part of the Senate, which is empowered to make suitable arrangements for the exercises of the joint session of the Congress.

PENALTIES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF NARCOTICS, FIREARMS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the seizure and forfeiture of vessels, vehicles, and aircraft used to transport narcotic drugs, firearms, and counterfeit coins, obligations, securities, and paraphernalia, and for other purposes, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SALE OF WORLD WAR NAVAL EQUIPMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the sale of equipment acquired

during the World War, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PRESERVATION OF WORKS OF ART IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the cleaning, conditioning, renovating, and repair of paintings and other works of art of the United States in public buildings, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Library.

REPORT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Administration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the president of the National Academy of Sciences transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Academy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the Library.

ALIENS EMPLOYED UNDER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from Jesse B. Ellis, secretary of the International Joint Commission, in further response to Senate Resolution 285, agreed to June 8, 1938 (75th Cong.), and stating that there are no aliens employed by the Commission, the three commissioners, secretaries, and clerks all being native-born Americans, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission, responding to Senate Resolution 285, agreed to June 8, 1938 (75th Cong.), and transmitting a list of aliens employed by the Commission, with a statement of the reasons for their employment, together with a supplemental report from the officer in charge of the Commission's European office, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

TERM OF SERVICE OF FORMER SENATOR GEORGE L. BERRY—PETITION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the petition of George L. Berry, former Senator from Tennessee, praying that the Senate reconsider its action, relative to the term of service of Mr. Berry, taken on the 2d instant in connection with the original petition filed in the cause, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

House Joint Memorial 5

Whereas the Civil Aeronautics Authority of the United States has conducted an investigation in southwest Colorado relative to the advisability of establishing a Federal airport for the use of the Army and Navy of the United States and for other purposes; and

Whereas said Civil Aeronautics Authority, through its supervisory engineer, has recommended that the Congress of the United States be requested to appropriate \$158,000 for the establishment of such airport at or near the city of Cortez, Colo.; and

Whereas the establishment of such airport at Cortez, Colo., would be of inestimable value to the State of Colorado: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the thirty-second general assembly (the senate concurring herein), That the Congress of the United States be strongly urged to include in its appropriations for enlarging the facilities of the air forces of the country an appropriation sufficient to provide for the establishment of a Federal airport at or near Cortez, in the State of Colorado; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Senators and Congressmen representing the State of Colorado in the Congress of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

House Resolution 7

Resolution petitioning the Congress of the United States to make the social-security measure contained in H. R. 7260 of the Seventy-fourth Congress strictly a Federal project and undertaking, independent of and free from State control or State responsibility

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Seventeenth Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, That—

Whereas the Seventy-fourth Congress of the United States of America, H. R. 7260, Public, No. 271, created what is commonly termed social-security measure for the welfare and benefit of the citizens of the various States; and

Whereas the Federal Government, by said action, attempted to set up State boards to administer said social-security measures, with State boards under Federal supervision and control, and that said joint control, during its operation in this State, has been such as to create great confusion, excessive cost, lack of efficiency, and a dual relationship which has been to the detriment of the old people of this State; and

Whereas, to correct and remedy this situation, it is the opinion of this house that such a program of social security could best be carried out under the direct and sole supervision and control of the Federal Government and free the State from any necessity of having to participate in any way in the program, and that such a change would make said program more stable, efficient, and place it in the hands of the unit of government best able to provide for such a far-reaching program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Seventeenth Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, That the Congress of the United States be immediately advised of the attitude of this house, that the provision of H. R. 7260, Public, No. 271, of the Seventy-fourth Congress of the United States be made strictly a Federal project; that all funds necessary to administer it be raised by the Federal Government, and the administration of the same be controlled strictly by agencies of the Federal Government, for the reason that same would be more efficient, more practical, and remove the causes of delay and differences which have made the administration of this project in Oklahoma very unpopular; and that the clerk of this house be instructed to mail a certified copy of this resolution to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate of the United States, Washington, D. C.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas day by day thousands of Chinese women and children are being mercilessly killed and maimed by bombs and machine guns from the air by the Japanese Army of aggression; and

Whereas Japan purchases over 50 percent of her war materials and commodities of war from United States manufacturers: Therefore, in the interest of humanity and international peace, it is hereby

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That every possible pressure be brought to bear, directly and indirectly, by every governmental agency to prohibit at once the sale and shipment of such above-mentioned war materials to Japan, which are being used by her in the ruthless slaughter of thousands of innocent Chinese civilians; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent by the secretary of the State of Vermont to the President of the United States, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, and to each member of the Vermont delegation in Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Senate joint resolution relative to exemption from taxation of bonds issued by governmental agencies and memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to take immediate steps for the termination of the exemption of such securities from taxation

Whereas the exemption from taxation of bonds issued by the Federal, State, and local governments has progressed to such a point that there are now outstanding tax-exempt securities of this character amounting to the aggregate par value of approximately \$45,000,000,000 in 1937 and has now reached a total of approximately \$72,000,000,000; and

Whereas such securities are owned and held by a very small percentage of the population of the country and there results a great and most unjust disproportion in the bearing of the cost of government as between the owners and holders of various types and classes of property; and

Whereas it is a fundamental principle of government that one group or class should not be favored as are the owners of these tax-exempt securities, and all persons enjoying the order and protection which government affords should share fairly equally and equitably in bearing the cost of government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly. That the legislature of this State hereby memorialize the President and Congress of the United States to consider and enact such legislation and to propose such amendment or amendments to the Constitution of the United States as may be found suitable and appropriate effectively to prevent the further exemption from taxation of any and all bonds and other evidences of indebtedness issued by the Federal, State, and local governments, to the fullest extent that the President and the Congress may have power so to do, and that the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives from California are hereby urged and requested to use all honorable means in furtherance of the consideration and enactment of such legislation; and be it further

Resolved. That copies of this resolution be forthwith transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Members of the House and Senate from the State of California.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Senate joint resolution relative to memorializing Congress to amend the California Indian Jurisdictional Act of 1928

Whereas it has come to the attention of this legislature that but half of the tribes and nations of Indians within this State in 1851 and 1852 had signed the 18 treaties forming the basis of the Indian Jurisdictional Act of 1928; and

Whereas nontreaty Indians are at the present time barred from bringing actions in the Court of Claims against the Federal Government on account of the failure of the Government to ratify and keep certain treaties with Indian tribes of California in 1851 and 1852; and

Whereas this legislature is informed and believes that the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have approved legislation proposed for submission to the Congress of the United States, which legislation contains the nontreaty provisions; and

Whereas new hope and confidence in our fellow men by the Indians of California and the Nation will be encouraged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly. That the Congress of the United States be most respectfully urged to forthwith amend the California Indian Jurisdictional Act of 1928 to provide for nontreaty Indians; and be it further

Resolved. That the Senators and Representatives of the State of California in Congress be, and are hereby, urged to put forth their best and united efforts to secure the enactment by Congress of the proposed amendments; and be it further

Resolved. That copies of this resolution be respectfully transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each of the Senators and Representatives of the State of California in Congress, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the legislature of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

Senate joint resolution relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to refuse enactment of legislation which would becloud the sovereign rights of the State of California in its submerged lands

Whereas upon the formation of the United States of America, the States, as independent sovereignties, reserved to themselves all the right, title, and interest in and to the submerged lands and tidelands bordering upon their respective territories and, the right, title, and interest upon their respective territories and, with the expenditure of public funds, have devoted such lands to harbor developments and other State purposes, or through grants or arrangements made with their municipalities and public agencies and with their citizens have devoted said lands to other public and private uses, and such sovereign rights of the States have never heretofore been questioned; and

Whereas legislation has been introduced in the Congress of the United States, particularly Senate Joint Resolution No. 24, introduced by the Honorable United States Senator Gerald P. Nye wherein it is asserted that the Federal Government possesses the title to or holds an interest in submerged lands and tidelands bordering upon the various States of the Union, and it is proposed to direct the Attorney General of the United States to institute legal action in the courts to litigate such asserted title or interests; and

Whereas any such litigation will becloud the rights and title of the respective States, prejudice their progress in developing such lands for State and local uses, both public and private, endanger existing investments and impair future financing of local projects on such lands, and the enactment of such legislation is, in the opinion of this legislature, undesirable and contrary to the public interests: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved in the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly. That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully

urges and petitions the Congress of the United States to refuse enactment of either Senate Joint Resolution No. 24 or any other bill or resolution which may similarly seek to establish the asserted claim of the Federal Government to any title or interest in such submerged lands or tidelands of the State of California, other than such lands which may have been heretofore expressly granted it by this State or under its authority; and be it further

Resolved. That the secretary of the senate be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice President, and to the Senators and Representatives of the State of California in the Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Arkansas favoring the enactment of amendatory legislation removing from the neutrality law and the so-called Johnson Act such provisions as may tend to aid belligerent totalitarian nations, so that the United States may be relieved of restrictions in conflict with the interests of world peace, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See concurrent resolution printed in full when presented today by Mrs. CARAWAY.)

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate petitions of members of the Kansas Farmers' Liberty League and sundry citizens, all of Washington County, Kans., praying for the repeal of the Agricultural Act of 1938, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a letter from John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Camden, N. J., favoring an adequate appropriation to carry on the work of the National Labor Relations Board and also urging that no change be made in the National Labor Relations Act, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate telegrams in the nature of petitions from R. J. Thomas, acting president of International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, U. A. W. A. Murray Local No. 2; Emil Mazey, president of Local No. 212, U. A. W. A.; Joseph Cartwright, secretary-treasurer, Local No. 155, U. A. W. A.; and members of Chrysler Local No. 7, U. A. W. A., all of Detroit, Mich.; Frank J. Bender, C. I. O. director of Maryland, and Samuel Caplan, manager of the Joint Board of International Ladies Garment Workers, both of Baltimore, Md.; John Kociscak, secretary, Local No. 25, U. A. W. A., of St. Louis, Mo.; Heywood Broun, president, and Victor Pasche, secretary-treasurer, of the American Newspaper Guild, of New York City; N. A. Zonarich, president, Aluminum Workers of America, of New Kensington, Pa.; Harold J. Pritchett, president, and other officers of the International Wood Workers of America, of Seattle; and E. L. Howard, acting C. I. O. regional director of New Jersey, and other officers of the New Jersey State Industrial Union Council, Newark, N. J.; praying for the appropriation of \$3,230,000 for the National Labor Relations Board, and remonstrating against amendment of the National Labor Relations Act, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a telegram and letters in the nature of petitions from James McEwan, president of Bendix Local Union No. 9, U. A. W. A., of South Bend, Ind.; Labor's Non-Partisan League of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.; and Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, No. 97, of San Francisco, Calif., praying that adequate funds be allotted to enable the subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor investigating violations of civil liberties, etc., to continue the investigation, which were referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by National Research Project, Local No. 9, United Federal Workers of America, Local No. 30, National Leather Workers' Association, both of Philadelphia, Pa., and Studebaker Local No. 9, International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, of South Bend, Ind., favoring the allocation of adequate funds to enable the subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor investigating violations of civil liberties, etc., to

continue the investigation, which were referred to the Committee on Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted at a rally sponsored by the Workers' Alliance of Fargo, N. Dak., and Moorhead, Minn., favoring the making of unemployment assistance grants to the States through the Social Security Board, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a memorial of members of the missionary societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Macomb (State not given), remonstrating against the shipment of war supplies and munitions to Japan, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a telegram, dated February 2, 1939, Hominy, Okla., from Joe Shun Kah Mo Lah, chairman, and other Osage Indians, stating, "Please use your influence to defeat passage of Resolution 31, written by someone at Office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, November 23, 1938. The full-blood Osage Indians do not want this passed. Will send petition in near future," which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions of several train-service brotherhoods in the State of Missouri, protesting against the enactment of legislation to regulate the mileage of train-service employees, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate petitions, numerous signed, of sundry citizens of Puerto Rico, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages by press and radio, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague [Mr. Brown] and myself, I present numerous petitions signed by 125,000 citizens of Michigan. The originals are filed at the Secretary's desk. They are petitions in behalf of continuing neutrality, with particular reference to the Spanish embargo. I ask that the text of one of the petitions be printed in the RECORD and that they all be appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petitions will be received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the text of one of the petitions will be printed in the RECORD.

The text of one of the petitions above referred to is as follows:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

We the undersigned respectfully petition the Congress, for as long as we shall adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts.

Mr. CONNALLY presented a memorial of members of the Parent-Teacher Association of Pampa Junior High School, of Pampa, Tex., remonstrating against the enactment of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 24) relative to the establishment of title of the United States to certain submerged lands containing petroleum deposits, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

Mr. TYDINGS presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Maryland, praying that the United States adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in existing law and extend the law so as to include civil as well as international conflicts, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. TAFT presented petitions, numerous signed, of sundry citizens of the State of Ohio, praying that the United States adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in existing law and extend the law so as to include civil as well as international conflicts, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MALONEY presented petitions of Santa Maria Circle, No. 27, National Daughters of Isabella, of Waterbury; Judge Frederick J. Whelan and 15 other citizens of Greenwich; and about 100 other citizens, all in the State of Connecticut,

praying that the United States adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in existing law and extend the law so as to include civil as well as international conflicts, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. REED presented a petition signed by 131 citizens of Atchison, Kans., praying for the enactment of the so-called Patman bill, imposing taxes on chain stores, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of 34 citizens of Cottonwood, 58 citizens of Butler and Osborne Counties, 38 citizens of Downs, and 54 citizens of Medicine Lodge, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the shipment of arms, munitions, and supplies to Japan to be used in their Chinese operations, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SHEPPARD presented a letter in the nature of a petition from Alberta Hampton, assistant secretary, Local G-102, Gregg County, Glade Water, Tex., praying for the appropriation of \$875,000,000 for the continuation of W. P. A. projects for the balance of the current fiscal year, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented the following resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Whereas the United States has for a long number of years been divided into zones for the purpose of fixing freight rates, with said freight-rate structure under the direct supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and

Whereas the freight rates under the zoning system are much higher in certain sections of the Nation than in other sections; and

Whereas the people of Texas and the Southwest are paying from 60 to 85 percent more on their freight than are the people in the East and central Eastern States; and

Whereas this discrimination is detrimental to the farmer, the laborer, the businessman, and the manufacturer of our section of the Nation and does not give them equal opportunity to benefit in agriculture, commerce, or our economic system in general; and

Whereas if we are to have industrialization and to promote factories in Texas and the Southwest and to give the farmer, the laborer, and the businessman an even break, it is necessary that this discrimination of freight rates be abolished and a fair and equitable system inaugurated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives, That we hereby ask the United States Congress to take such steps as might be necessary to obtain from the Interstate Commerce Commission the cooperation and rulings necessary to abolish this discrimination in freight rates and to inaugurate a fair, just, and equitable system; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Members of the United States Congress from Texas.

Mrs. CARAWAY presented the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

House Joint Memorial 4

Whereas war clouds now hang over Europe, threatening to draw the great powers of the world into another international conflict, and

Whereas our Nation eventually would be drawn into such a war, and

Whereas it is the consensus of the membership of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas that such conflict can be averted by proper action of the United States of America, and

Whereas it is the further belief of the membership of the Arkansas General Assembly that the Neutrality Act and the Johnson Act, the first prohibiting sale of materials of war to any warring nation and the second prohibiting loans by the United States to any nation now in default in its obligations to the United States of America, while sound in principle at the time of their adoption by the Congress of the United States, are standing today as a bulwark of protection to those belligerent totalitarian nations whose actions in recent months tend to threaten the peace of the entire world: Now, therefore

The House of Representatives of the Arkansas General Assembly (the senate concurring) Herewith memorializes the Congress of the United States to adopt and the President to approve such amendatory legislation as will remove those features of the Neutrality Act and the Johnson Act which tend to aid said belligerent totalitarian nations in order that the Government of the United States will be relieved of all restrictions in conflict with the interests of world peace.

The chief clerk of the house shall prepare copies of this memorial and shall send same to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the National Congress, and copies to each Senator and Representative in Congress from Arkansas.

Mr. GEORGE presented the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Whereas all civilization began with and will end with the plow; and

Whereas when agriculture prospers, the Nation prospers and plenty and peace fuel the land; and

Whereas when agriculture is impoverished, despair, discontent, and want stalk the country; and

Whereas cotton is still king and our Southern States are dependent upon a market for their cotton crop as the only means by which they can materially prosper; and

Whereas coconut oil, peanuts, cottonseed, and other foreign oils and fats are being imported into this country to directly compete with cottonseed oil to the detriment of our southern farmers; and

Whereas the importation of jute into this country is invited, sponsored, and condoned by certain interests who do not have the welfare of the farmers and American agriculture at heart; and

Whereas the said jute directly competes with cotton in our domestic markets; and

Whereas when the southern farmer prospers in the economic flow, his prosperity moves to the money markets of the East, and the East in turn receives prosperity from the hands of the southern farmers, and the prosperity of the East and South, in turn, causes the other sections of this great country to prosper: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the United States Congress be memorialized to prohibit the importation of coconut oil, peanuts, cottonseed, and other foreign oils and fats into this country, and further, that the importation of jute be curtailed and prohibited; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to each member of the Georgia congressional delegation in the Congress, and that they be urged to launch a movement in the Congress to bring about the prohibitions herein suggested.

Mr. GEORGE also presented the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

Whereas title to Black-beard Island, off the coast of Georgia, is now lodged in the Government of the United States of America; and

Whereas the said Black-beard Island, comprising approximately 1,500 acres, was acquired by the United States in 1799 for the purpose of using the timber thereon for building wooden ships; and

Whereas it has not been used by the Federal Government for years for any practical purposes and today is of no value, good, or service to the United States or any citizen thereof in its present condition; and

Whereas the said Black-beard Island consists mainly of five sand beaches approximately 7 miles in length which would afford the State of Georgia a stretch of the very best beaches on the South Atlantic seaboard; and

Whereas the said Black-beard Island could be developed into a splendid and attractive recreational and vacation spot for the people of our State by our State government; and

Whereas by acquisition of this land by the State there would accrue to the State government considerable money each year from the sale and rentals of property on this island: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the Governor be requested to immediately impound the Government of the United States to cede and deed the said Black-beard Island back to the State of Georgia; and also that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each Member of the Senate and House from Georgia in our National Assembly.

COMMITTEE REPORTS FILED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of the 2d instant, the following reports were filed on February 3, 1939, during adjournment of the Senate:

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 2868) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 33) thereon.

Mr. HUGHES, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 764) for the relief of Charles F. Kegel, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 34) thereon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 746) to authorize Maj. Andrew S. Rowan, United States Army, retired, to accept the

Order Carlos Manuel de Céspedes tendered him by the Government of Cuba in appreciation of services rendered, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 35) thereon.

Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 189) to provide for the confiscation of firearms in possession of persons convicted of felony and disposition thereof, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 36) thereon.

Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 197) to amend the Judicial Code in respect to claims against the United States for just compensation, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 37) thereon.

INVESTIGATION OF RAILROADS, HOLDING COMPANIES, AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES (REPT. NO. 25, PT. 2)

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, submitted a report, pursuant to Senate Resolution 71, Seventy-fourth Congress, relative to a problem in railroad reorganization; role of life insurance companies; Missouri Pacific system, which was ordered to be printed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. WHITE:

S. 1185. A bill for the erection of a memorial to the memory of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox at Thomaston, Maine; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MILLER:

S. 1186. A bill for the relief of Herbert M. Snapp; to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and myself I introduce a bill dealing with the national defense, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill introduced by the Senator from Arkansas and other Senators will be received and referred as requested.

By Mr. MILLER, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. ASHURST, Mr. GEORGE, and Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 1187. A bill to provide for the common defense by acquiring stocks of strategic and critical raw materials, concentrates, and alloys essential to the needs of industry for the manufacture of supplies for the armed forces and the civilian population in time of a national emergency, and to encourage, as far as possible, the further development of strategic and critical mineral resources within the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ADAMS:

S. 1188. A bill to authorize the setting apart and preservation of wilderness areas in national parks and national monuments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

S. 1189. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor," approved February 23, 1931; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill fixing the amount of annual payment by the United States toward defraying the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill of the Senator from Louisiana will be received and appropriately referred.

S. 1190. A bill to fix the amount of the annual payment by the United States toward defraying the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 1191. A bill for the relief of Charles D. Cunningham (with accompanying papers); and

S. 1192. A bill for the relief of William A. Cunningham (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GIBSON:

S. 1193. A bill to create an executive department of the Government to be known as the Department of Territories and Insular Affairs; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McNARY:

S. 1194. A bill relating to the making of reclamation homestead entries by persons who have relinquished similar entries to the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

S. 1195. A bill authorizing an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of the compilation of place names compiled by the late William G. Steel; to the Committee on the Library.

S. 1196. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY:

S. 1197. A bill for the relief of James F. Allen and others;

S. 1198. A bill to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Asa S. Hugill;

S. 1199. A bill for the relief of Sherman W. White; and

S. 1200. A bill for the relief of Lydia A. Thompson; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1201. A bill granting a pension to Rosa Belle Abbott; and

S. 1202. A bill granting a pension to Edward L. Pinney; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 1203. A bill for the establishment of a system of regional industrial banks so as to furnish additional credit and capital facilities for business purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 1204. A bill to modify the project for improvement of Palm Beach Harbor, Fla.; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 1205. A bill to provide for an additional United States district attorney in the southern district of Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1206. A bill for the relief of the Gibbs Gas Engine Co. of Florida; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 1207. A bill to provide for the transfer of United States Employment Service records, files, and property in local offices to the States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

S. 1208. A bill to amend section 8 (c) (4) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; and

S. 1209. A bill to extend the time for retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. TOBEY:

S. 1210. A bill relating to the times for making payments of compensation to persons employed on Works Progress Administration projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TRUMAN:

S. 1211. A bill for the relief of Jesse Claud Branson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCHWELLENBACH:

S. 1212. A bill to ratify and confirm certain interest rates on loans made from the revolving fund authorized by section 6 of the Agricultural Marketing Act, approved June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 1213. A bill making an appropriation to provide for the acquisition of certain lands for addition to the Tahoe National Forest in the State of Nevada; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. McCARRAN and Mr. MURRAY:

S. 1214. A bill to provide for a more permanent tenure for persons carrying the mail on star routes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri:

S. 1215. A bill to amend the Canal Zone Code; to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 1216 (by request). A bill to amend the act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 603, ch. 626), authorizing an appropriation for the purpose of making additions to the Absaroka and Gallatin National Forests, and to improve and extend the winter-feed facilities of the elk, antelope, and other game animals of Yellowstone National Park and adjacent land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

S. 1217. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Davis; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1218. A bill to amend the Social Security Act by providing grants to the States for assistance to needy incapacitated adults; and

S. 1219. A bill providing for continuing retirement pay under certain conditions of officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who incurred physical disability while in the service of the United States during the World War; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 1220. A bill for the relief of Minnie Greene; and

S. 1221. A bill for the relief of Lina Whitson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 1222. A bill authorizing an appropriation for payment to the Osage Tribe of Indians on account of lands sold by the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 1223. A bill to amend the act of July 3, 1930, entitled "An act for the rehabilitation of the Bitter Root irrigation project, Montana," as amended by the act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 799); to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 1224. A bill for the relief of Eugene Kramer; to the Committee on Immigration.

S. 1225. A bill for the relief of August R. Lundstrom; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. J. Res. 58. Joint resolution providing for an investigation of the feasibility and desirability of fixing railroad rates on the basis of zones; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL HEARINGS FOR TEMPORARY NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3), which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act approved March 1, 1907, the Temporary National Economic Committee of the Congress be, and is hereby, empowered to procure the printing of 5,000 additional copies of part 1 and each subsequent part of the hearings held before the said committee, who are directed by Public Resolution No. 113, approved June 16, 1938, to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the concentration of economic power in, and financial control over, production and distribution of goods and services.

TOLERANCE IN DEMOCRACY—ADDRESS BY SENATOR SCHWELLENBACH

[Mr. TRUMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject Tolerance in Democracy, delivered by Senator SCHWELLENBACH on February 5, 1939, which appears in the Appendix.]

RADIO ADDRESS ON THE W. P. A. BY SENATOR HOLT

[Mr. HOLT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on W. P. A., delivered by him on January 28, 1939, which appears in the Appendix.]

RECLAMATION—ADDRESS BY JOHN C. PAGE

[Mr. WHEELER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject Reclamation Fulfills Its Mission, prepared by John C. Page, Commissioner of Reclamation, and delivered in the Yellowstone National Park on June 23, 1938, by Roy B. Williams, Assistant Commissioner, which appears in the Appendix.]

MODERN AIR POWER—ADDRESS BY GEN. FRANK M. ANDREWS

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of modern air power, delivered by Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews before the National Aeronautical Association at St. Louis, Mo., January 16, 1939, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—ADDRESS BY A. F. W. SIEBEL

[Mr. LEWIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the history of the Spanish-American War, delivered by A. F. W. Siebel, on September 17, 1936, at a meeting of the Evanston Camp, Fifty-seventh Department of Illinois, U. S. W. V., which appears in the Appendix.]

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

[Mr. LOGAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article relating to the foreign policy of the United States, written by Frederic William Wile and published in the Washington Star of February 3, 1939, which appears in the Appendix.]

SALE OF WAR MATERIALS TO JAPAN

[Mr. NEELY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette on the subject of the exportation of war materials to Japan, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS ON THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. Routine morning business having been concluded, the clerk will proceed to call the calendar.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 326) for the payment of awards and appraisals heretofore made in favor of citizens of the United States on claims presented under the General Claims Convention of September 8, 1923, United States and Mexico, was announced as first in order.

Mr. ADAMS. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

LULU M. PEIPER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 117) for the relief of Lulu M. Peiper, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment at the end of the bill to add a proviso, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lulu M. Peiper, of Wallingford, Conn., the sum of \$5,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of her son, Raymond E. Monson, late apprentice seaman, United States Navy, who was killed in the performance of his duties at Newport, R. I., on May 14, 1928: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INTERSTATE OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The bill (S. 25) prohibiting the operation of motor vehicles in interstate commerce by unlicensed operators was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of that bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], who reported the bill, is in the Chamber. I suggest to him that an explanation has been requested of Senate bill 25.

Mr. WHEELER. Let the bill go over for the time being.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. TRUMAN subsequently said: Mr. President, I was absent from the Chamber a moment ago when Senate bill 25 was reached on the calendar and was passed over at the request of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY]. I ask unanimous consent to return to the bill in order that I may make an explanation of it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to returning to the bill.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, is that the bill to which I objected a few moments ago?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. TRUMAN. It is the drivers' license bill.

Mr. McNARY. I asked that the bill go over for want of an explanation; but if the Senator from Missouri desires to explain it, I shall be very glad to listen to his explanation.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, the bill merely sets out certain requirements which drivers must meet before licenses may be issued to them in their various States; that is, certain requirements with which they must comply before they may cross a State line in driving an automobile from State to State.

There are now 11 States in the Union which have strict requirements for drivers' licenses. There are 22 States in the Union which have requirements that are standard under the requirements of the bill. The bill in no way infringes States' rights. It merely requires that a driver have a State license, federally recognized, which complies with certain requirements.

It has been stated by various statistical reporting agencies that out of 40,000 fatal automobile accidents last year, 2 out of every 3 were cases in which the driver did not know what he was doing at the time the accident happened. If strict drivers' license requirements were now in effect, it is my opinion that more than 33 1/3 percent of the deaths in the United States from automobile accidents would be prevented.

This bill will not go into effect for 4 years, and will give all the States a chance to enact the required legislation. A bill in similar terms passed the Senate last year by unanimous consent.

Mr. McNARY. In view of that explanation, I have no objection to the consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That no person, except those hereinafter expressly exempted, shall operate any motor vehicle in interstate commerce or foreign commerce unless such person has in his immediate possession a valid license, issued under the laws of a State conforming to the requirements set forth in section 2, permitting him to operate such vehicle in the State in which the license was issued: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize a person to drive or to operate a vehicle engaged in the transportation of persons and property in interstate or foreign commerce in violation of such regulations as the Interstate Commerce Commission may from time to time issue.

SEC. 2. No license shall be held to permit the operation of a motor vehicle in interstate commerce under the first section of this act unless the law of the State in which the license was issued provides—

(a) That no license permitting the operation of a motor vehicle shall be issued except to persons passing an examination which includes a test of the applicant's eyesight (with or without spectacles), his ability to read and understand highway signs regulating, warning, and directing traffic, and an actual demonstration of ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable control in the operation of a motor vehicle.

(b) That such license must be renewed at least once in each 3-year period.

(c) That it shall be unlawful for any person to (1) display or have in his possession any canceled, revoked, suspended, fictitious,

or fraudulently altered license, or (2) to lend his license to any other person or knowingly permit the use thereof by another.

(d) That no such license shall be issued to a person who is not 16 or more years of age.

(e) That such license shall contain a full and complete description of the person to whom it was issued.

(f) That such license may be revoked or suspended by the proper authorities.

Sec. 3. Any person operating a motor vehicle in interstate commerce shall display his license upon the demand of any law enforcement officer, but no person shall be convicted for a failure to so display his license if he produces in court a license issued to him and valid at the time of such alleged failure.

Sec. 4. Any person who violates any provision of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$300.

Sec. 5. (a) As used in this act—

(1) The term "license" means a license or operator's permit for the operation of motor vehicles.

(2) The term "State" means any of the several States or the District of Columbia.

(3) The term "interstate commerce" means transportation (including the propulsion of a motor vehicle under its own power) from a point in one State to a destination in another State or between points in the same State but through another State; and the term "foreign commerce" means transportation (including the propulsion of a motor vehicle under its own power) from a point in the United States to a point in a foreign country, or between points in the United States and through any foreign country. The operation of a motor vehicle, in any State, on which there are registration or license plates issued by another State shall create a presumption that such vehicle is being operated in interstate or foreign commerce, but such presumption shall not be conclusive.

(b) The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person while operating a motor vehicle in the service of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect 4 years after the date of its enactment.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY TIDAL POWER PROJECT

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 57) authorizing the Secretary of War to cause a completion of surveys, test borings, and foundation investigations to be made to determine the advisability and cost of putting in a small experimental plant for development of tidal power in the waters in and about Passamaquoddy Bay, the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for such examinations, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to cause a completion of surveys, test borings, and foundation investigations to be made to determine the advisability and cost of putting in a small experimental plant for the development of tidal power in the waters in and about Passamaquoddy Bay, the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors, and that the Secretary shall report to the Senate as soon as possible the results of said surveys, borings, and investigations and his recommendations as to the putting in of such experimental plant.

APPORTIONMENT OF UNPLANTED COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The bill (S. 660) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for the reapportionment of cotton acreage allotments not planted by farmers entitled thereto was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this bill?

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, this is the same amendment which passed the House and Senate last year to unfreeze certain allotments for cotton or wheat, and turn them back and have them reallocated to other farmers.

For instance, a farmer is allotted 100 acres of cotton. He does not want to plant more than 50 acres, and he would like to turn back the other 50 acres so that some other farmer who wants it may be allotted that 50 acres. This bill chiefly affects Oklahoma. Last year, as a result of a similar amendment, 235,000 acres of frozen allotments were unfrozen in Oklahoma, about 100,000 acres in Texas, and about 50,000 acres in Arkansas. The bill affects principally areas where wheat meets cotton, so to speak. There was no objection at all to similar legislation last year, and this bill simply extends the date of the legislation then enacted, making it a part of the act.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, to whom are the defrozen acres released? That is, are they released to the county allotment committee, or back to the State?

Mr. LEE. They are released back to the State. However, last year the Senator from Arkansas offered an amendment, which was accepted, giving preference to the counties; and that, of course, is still the law, and would be under this extension.

Mr. MILLER. That is what I had in mind. In other words, this bill makes no change in the bill which we passed last year?

Mr. LEE. That is correct.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, how many acres are affected by the unfreezing process which the Senator has mentioned?

Mr. LEE. Last year, 235,000 acres were affected in Oklahoma, 100,000 acres in Texas, and 50,000 acres in Arkansas.

Mr. McNARY. Does the bill affect only three States?

Mr. LEE. I understand that it affects some of the other States, but to what extent I am not informed. Those were the ones chiefly affected.

Mr. McNARY. While these acres were frozen, did they receive any benefit payments from the Government? Did they receive any benefit payments under the program of 1938?

Mr. LEE. This was the law in 1938. This amendment simply extends the date of that law, and only those receive benefits who have allotments. Our State was entitled to some 300,000 acres of allotments which, without the amendment, we could not get.

Mr. McNARY. But those acres were idle and not used for productive purposes in 1938. Is not that true?

Mr. LEE. They would have been except for the amendment.

Mr. McNARY. I understand that fully. What I desire to know is, and directly, whether they received any benefit payments from the Government while the lands were idle.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the lands were not idle. This bill pertains only to States in which the farmers have an option. My State is on the border. My State can raise cotton and wheat on the same farm. My State is allotted a certain number of acres to plant in cotton. If some farmer entitled, say, to 100 acres of cotton should not see fit to raise cotton and should want to raise wheat, under the old law he could not change, and no one else could have that allocation of land.

So last year, when we found the error, Congress amended the law for 1 year, so that there was no vacant land in my State last year. Unless we now again amend the law and make it permanent legislation, when our farmers receive an allocation of land for cotton, if they do not want to use it, the acreage is frozen; no one else may use it. This bill seeks to make the status of that land such that the State authorities may give my State the benefit of the full acreage allocated to my State. Otherwise, we shall be denied the use of several hundred thousand acres of land that we might plant to cotton.

Mr. McNARY. Will the bill have the effect of contracting the cotton acreage and expanding the wheat acreage?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. No; it will have no effect at all on that.

Mr. McNARY. Apparently it will.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. My State has a certain number of acres of cotton land. One farmer does not see fit to raise cotton. Under the present law, no one else may use that acreage; but under the amendment the farmer may release the land if he does not want to use it, and the State authorities may allot it to some other farmer in my State; so the amendment does not increase the total acreage of cotton in my State.

Mr. McNARY. But would not the enactment of the bill have the effect of expanding the wheat acreage?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Not more so than the present law. Of course, the farmer has the option of raising what he pleases. He must receive an allotment of wheat acreage before he may raise wheat.

Mr. McNARY. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The bill simply makes the law so liberal and so elastic that the State authorities may give my State its full quota of cotton land and its full quota of wheat land, so that my State may have the benefit of all the law allows. Otherwise, we shall not have that benefit.

Mr. McNARY. How many States are affected by the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. In the main, the border States, the States that can raise both wheat and cotton.

Mr. McNARY. What is the total acreage that it is desired to unfreeze?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. About 235,000 acres in Oklahoma.

Mr. McNARY. But what is the total of the border States?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I cannot answer as to the other States, but the acreage is not so large. I think my State has the largest amount.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I really did not know this bill was on the calendar until it was called. I did not know it was before the Agricultural Committee of the Senate. I do not want to delay and I never do unnecessarily delay any legislation; but I ask that the bill go over today, so that I may look into it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. McNARY subsequently said: Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE] that when the calendar was called I objected to the present consideration of Senate bill 660. After reading the bill I find that the same principle that obtained in 1938 will obtain in 1939 and hereafter under the law. So I withdraw my objection.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be put on its passage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (h) of section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the words "for the crop year 1938" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "for any crop year"; and by striking out the words "for 1938" where they appear in the first proviso of such subsection.

JOHN R. HOLT

The bill (S. 584) for the relief of John R. Holt was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John R. Holt, major, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, the sum of \$1,507.26, or so much thereof as shall have been collected from him prior to the passage of this act, in full and final settlement of all claims whatsoever against the United States for a stoppage in his pay on account of the embezzlement of public funds by a civilian employee of the office of the quartermaster, Fort Jay, N. Y., from July 1, 1925, to February 28, 1931, while Major Holt was on duty as property and salvage officer at Fort Jay, N. Y.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

NOLA D. COCKE

The bill (S. 1076) for the relief of the widow of the late William J. Cocke was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Nola Dilworth Cocke, widow of the late William J. Cocke, of North Carolina, the sum of \$9,116.88, in full settlement of all claims against the Government for losses growing out of contracts with the War Department; one dated July 1, 1918, for the purchase of garbage from Camp Greene, situated at or near the city of Charlotte, N. C.; and the other dated September 3, 1918, for Camp Wadsworth, situated at or near the city of Spartanburg, S. C.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said

claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

PERNE MILLER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 279) for the relief of Pherne Miller, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment at the end of the bill to add a proviso so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Pherne Miller, of Washington, D. C., the sum of \$200 in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for services performed by her in making drawings for the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission during the year 1931: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET ROSE UNCAPHER AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 529) for the relief of Margaret Rose Uncapher, Milton E. Uncapher, Jr., and Andrew G. Uncapher, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 8, after the figures "\$901.60," to strike out "together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 percent per annum from July 14, 1936, to date of payment," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of appropriation for "Emergency construction of public buildings, act of August 12, 1935," to Margaret Rose Uncapher, Milton E. Uncapher, Jr., and Andrew G. Uncapher, of Vandergrift, Pa., the sum of \$901.60, as payment in full satisfaction of the amount of balance of just compensation claimed to be due them on account of the taking of their lands by the United States through condemnation proceedings for a post-office site at Vandergrift, Pa.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALLOWANCE OF CREDITS TO DISBURSING OFFICERS

The bill (S. 885) to authorize and direct the Comptroller General of the United States to allow credit for all outstanding disallowances and suspensions in the accounts of the disbursing officers or agents of the Government for payments made to certain employees appointed by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 403), as continued in effect during the fiscal years 1934 and 1935 by section 4 (a) of the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1513), and section 24 of the act of March 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 522), the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow credit for all otherwise proper payments made to employees appointed by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, without approval by the President of the United States, to fill vacancies resulting from the advancement of employees of lower grades in connection with the filling of a vacancy which the President had authorized to be filled; and no amount so paid shall be charged against or recovered from the employees to whom such payments were made.

MIKE CHETKOVICH

The bill (S. 1093) for the relief of Mike Chetkovich was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

OPENING OF SENATE SESSIONS WITH PRAYER

The resolution (S. Res. 8) providing for the opening of each calendar day's session of the Senate with prayer was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Chaplain shall open each calendar day's session of the Senate with prayer.

DEFINITION OF TERM "ONE DAY'S NOTICE" IN SENATE RULE

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 58), which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate be, and it is hereby, amended by adding, at the end thereof, the following:

"The one day's notice, required hereunder, in the case of a proposed suspension of a rule or part thereof, shall be deemed to mean a calendar day's notice."

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I intend to ask that this resolution go over, not because I am opposed to the resolution but because the question of the definition of a "day" ought to be clarified throughout the rules of the Senate.

The question of what "1 day" means arises several times in the consideration of the rules of the Senate, notably in connection with the question of the approval of the Journal, notably in connection with the question of recognition on 1 day. While I am entirely in sympathy with the proposal here made, it seems to me it ought to be extended to cover the definition of "day" wherever that term occurs in the rules of the Senate, and I should like to see the resolution broadened so as to cover the definition of the term wherever it occurs in the rules. Therefore, because I think it affects but a part of a more important subject, I ask that the resolution go over.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, there are two or three cases in which it is just as important that this question ought to be determined, for instance, in connection with the rule governing a motion to reconsider, in which the word "day" is used. We have always been interpreting the word "day" to mean legislative day, unless the rule expressly states "calendar day."

There is a resolution, which I offered, and which has been reported favorably by the Committee on Rules, which deals with just one question, a motion to suspend, modify, or amend a rule. The present rule requires that 1 day's notice in writing shall be given of such a motion. The Senate might be in recess from day to day for a month in which there would be but 1 legislative day, and the question might be raised as to whether the motion might not have to await the beginning of another legislative day. It is true that presiding officers have always held that in that particular case a calendar day was meant. The pending resolution is offered merely to carry out the rulings of the Senate in regard to that matter by indicating that a calendar day is meant.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PITTMAN. In just a moment. The Senator from Missouri feels that this question ought to be clarified in connection with other matters of the same kind. For instance, in the rule governing notice of motion to reconsider a vote it is provided that such a motion must be made within 2 days of the decision of the question. That might mean 2 legislative days, and therefore might run over a month, so that the amendment of the rules might not be accomplished properly until the main subject had been disposed of. While presiding officers have constantly held that the expression meant a calendar day, by virtue of necessity, that has not been according to a strict interpretation of the rules.

In conferring with the chairman of the Committee on Rules just now I called his attention to that matter, and he agrees with the suggestion; and I had intended to offer a resolution covering the subject today.

The only objection I have to the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri is that I think it would be better to proceed to clarify the ambiguous provisions as we come to them.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, "1 day" appears several different times in the rules of the Senate, and it seems to me there should be a uniform construction of that term. It is constantly a subject of recurring debate, and sometimes there is acrimonious argument as to what the term "1 day" does mean.

I recall that a few years ago, in the consideration of a very important matter, the Senator who now occupies the floor being then in the chair, question was raised as to what the rule actually meant when it provided that a Senator should not address the Senate oftener than twice on the same day on any one question. Contrary rulings have been made by the Chair as to what "day" meant where that expression occurred at other places in the rules of the Senate, but the eminent President pro tempore of the Senate ruled that in the case of a Senator being permitted to address the Senate the term in the rule meant a legislative day.

It seems to me the definition as to these terms should be uniform, and should be made specific, so that the Senate would know what the practice of the Senate is and what the rules are, and what the rights of Senators are in debate on the floor, and that it should not be left for determination until a filibuster may be in progress, or the matter has to be decided in the heat of debate, and with reference to particular issues then pending before the Senate. I believe the Senate should soberly and seriously decide what these definitions should be, and decide what the rules and precedents ought to be. My objection does not go in the least to the particular measure proposed by the Senator from Nevada as to the particular rule covered, because I am thoroughly in favor of his suggestion, but to the fact that there ought to be a general recasting of definitions of terms in the Senate rules, and more particularly with regard to the definition of the particular term here in question, namely, the word "day."

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, let me suggest that while the President pro tempore has been in the Chair he has attempted to conform to the general rulings on subjects. The President pro tempore realizes that there should be a very careful study of the rules. I will say to the Senator from Missouri, however, that in the 26 years I have been here, a great many attempts have been made to amend the rules, and, so far as I recall, none of them has ever succeeded. I thought it probably would be advisable to amend the rules in those particulars as to which we all agree, and then, as we find other rules which ought to be modified, amend them if possible.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield.

Mr. GERRY. I merely wanted to ask the Senator why the subject matter of his resolution could not be considered along with the amendment the Senator from Missouri has in mind. It seems to me that if we handle the matter piecemeal, it will not be as well handled, because some of us might be willing to favor this proposed amendment if we could have other amendments made as well.

Mr. PITTMAN. I merely suggest that for 25 years we have been trying to amend the rules, and I do not know that we have ever accomplished anything along that line. Certainly when the Senate agrees unanimously on a certain amendment of the rules, it is better policy to move along that line.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Is not the so-called "legislative day" a mere fiction, after all? A couple of years ago it was held by the presiding officer—I do not know whether or not it was the President pro tempore—that when the term "day" occurs in the rules, it does not necessarily mean a day, but may mean 6 weeks, or 6 months, depending on how long a legislative day may run.

I am in agreement with the Senator from Missouri. The term "day" ought to mean a day wherever it occurs in the rules. I do not think we ought to say that the term "day" in one place means one thing and that "day" in another

place means something else. The Senator from Nevada is a member of the Committee on Rules, is he not?

Mr. PITTMAN. No; I am not.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator used to be?

Mr. PITTMAN. No.

Mr. CONNALLY. Was not the Senator chairman at one time?

Mr. PITTMAN. No.

Mr. CONNALLY. It seems to me the Committee on Rules ought to be instructed to consider this matter and bring in a resolution, or whatever may be necessary, designed to make the term "day" mean the same throughout the whole body of the rules. I, myself, do not have any doubt as to what those who first used the term "day" meant. They meant a day. They were thinking about the calendar; they were not thinking about a fiction, an imaginary pretense of a day, when it is not a day.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I am advised, from the history of the discussion of the legislative day, that the legislative day was adopted in legislative bodies, generally speaking, for the purpose of making it possible to reach a final determination on some particular legislation. It was designed to hold a bill before the body until disposed of, and prevent the injection of other matters from time to time. There probably was in consideration also the prevention of a filibuster on each calendar day.

We have so few rules in this body which give the Senate control over debates that it has seemed to some of us that two speeches on a bill, without limit, without the unanimous consent of the Senate—which can always be gotten if Senators have not finished their speeches—are sufficient to enable a Senator to debate his subject. But that is purely a matter of opinion. I do not know how long the Committee on Rules would discuss the subject, or how long the Senate would discuss it, because there can be unlimited debate in the discussion of whether we will amend the rules. We discovered that several years ago when we tried to have a cloture rule adopted. We never got to a vote on the cloture rule, because we debated it 4 or 5 weeks.

I still think, with the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Texas, that it would be a very good thing to have certainty in the matter, but I have no hope of getting certainty in regard to some of these things very quickly, and therefore I hope to get certainty on the amendment covered by the pending resolution, on which we agree.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Let me say, Mr. President, that in all cases in which there has been a construction of the rules as to the term "1 day," it has been held to mean a legislative day. I think the most easily determined of the questions is in connection with the rule in question, having to do with the suspension of the rule, because the usual occasion of the offering of a motion to suspend the rules is in the case of the presentation of amendments to a general appropriation bill embodying legislation, in contravention of the rules of the Senate. I think that is one case in which a certain amount of delay might always be desirable and helpful.

For the reasons stated, Mr. President, I ask that until this question can be considered in its entirety, the resolution now before the Senate go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being heard, the resolution will be passed over.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2868) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state in order the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, at the top of page 2, to insert the heading:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

SENATE

For payment to Frances S. Copeland, widow of Hon. Royal S. Copeland, late a Senator from the State of New York, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 6, to insert:

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1938, \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 8, to insert:

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1939, \$150,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 10, to insert:

For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, fiscal year 1939, \$100,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 8, to insert:

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission: For an additional amount for carrying into effect the provisions of the Mount Rushmore Memorial Act of 1938, fiscal year 1939, \$75,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for work on any figure, in addition to the four figures authorized by law, upon which work had not commenced as of June 22, 1936.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 17, to insert:

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, Social Security Board: For an additional amount for grants to States for unemployment compensation administration as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, fiscal year 1939, \$9,000,000.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like an explanation of the amendment on page 3, after line 17, relating to the Social Security Board.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, the occasion for the proposed appropriation is the report made by the Budget Director that the Social Security Board, under the provisions of the Social Security Act, is required to carry the administrative expenses of the State unemployment boards; that is, provide all the money with which to pay the expenses of the State boards which distribute the unemployment funds contributed by the Federal Government. That is the existing provision of law. An unexpected number of States have joined with the Government in this matter. Some 18 States have joined. The time has now arrived when the Board is practically out of money. The sum provided in the committee amendment is necessary to enable the Board to meet the costs of the State boards.

It ought to be said in addition that this appropriation does not end the deficiency for the present fiscal year. The original Social Security Act authorized the appropriation of \$49,000,000 for the purpose in question. Forty million dollars has been appropriated. The appropriation in question is \$9,000,000, the remainder of the amount authorized. The Board advises us that the \$9,000,000 will not carry them clear to the end of the fiscal year, but the Appropriations Committee does not have authority to make further recommendations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 3 after line 17.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Forest Service", on page 4, line 23, after the numerals "1940", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$5,000,000", and on page 5, line 2, after the figures "\$300" and the colon, to strike out "Provided further, That the amount allocated for expenditure in any State of the amount herein appropriated shall be available when the State to which allocation has been made shall have made or shall make available a like sum from State funds for the purposes contained herein" and insert "Provided further, That of the amount herein appropriated the Federal Government shall not expend in any State an amount in excess of the amount heretofore or hereafter made available by said State, or the political subdivisions thereof, for the purposes contained in this paragraph", so as to read:

New England hurricane damage: For rehabilitation and reestablishment of forest protection improvements, reduction of forest-fire hazards, and prevention of forest fires on State, county, municipal, and private forest lands in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, that were damaged by the hurricane of September 1938, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, fiscal year 1939, to remain available until June 30, 1940, \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply in the case of any expenditure hereunder where the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$300: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated the Federal Government shall not expend in any State an amount in excess of the amount heretofore or hereafter made available by said State, or the political subdivisions thereof, for the purposes contained in this paragraph.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 15, after the word "For", to strike out "the eradication of white fringed beetles, for", and in line 25, after the numerals "1939", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$5,417,000", so as to read:

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases: For carrying out the purposes and provisions of, and for expenditures authorized under, Public Resolution No. 91, Seventy-fifth Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution making funds available for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs,' approved April 6, 1937," approved May 9, 1938 (52 Stat. 344, 1126), fiscal year 1939, to remain available until December 31, 1939, \$5,417,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President I send to the desk an amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, after line 25, it is proposed to insert the following:

VITICULTURAL MARKETING REGULATIONS

Amend section 508 of an act entitled the "Liquor Tax Administration Act of June 26, 1936," which reads:

"Sec. 508. This title, except sections 502, 505, and 507, shall take effect when a majority of the members of the Federal Alcohol Administration first appointed under the provisions of section 502 qualify and take office", by adding after the figures "505" the figures "506", so as to make and intending thereby to make section 506 of title V of said Liquor Tax Administration Act immediately effective.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, I have presented an amendment following line 25, on page 5. I call it to the attention of the Senator who is in charge of the bill, and I ask that he permit that amendment to be passed upon by the Senate. I recognize the parliamentary situation. I will state the purpose of the proposed amendment. There are certain kinds of liquors, particularly cognac, which are made in the State of California. Cognac made there comes under the designation "California cognac," so that there can be no deceit practiced and there can be no question as to where that liquor is manufactured. The Federal Alcohol Administration investigated the situation thoroughly at one

time, and held that liquor which was manufactured in a particular locality, and was so designated, should not be held to be within the purview of the prohibition of the sale of that sort of liquor. The French, of course, did not like our selling of liquor under the name of "cognac," and therefore it was that in some way—I do not know how—the report of the Federal Alcohol Administration and its ruling were overthrown. The Treasury Department held that the Federal Alcohol Administration had made an incorrect ruling. We want the law, therefore, to provide in so many words what the Federal Alcohol Administration had formerly decreed, and what is right and just and fair so far as these liquors are concerned.

I have offered the amendment, and I ask the Senator whether he will let the Senate pass upon it.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I regret very much that the obligation imposed upon me by the rules of the Appropriations Committee compels me to raise the point of order that the amendment proposes general legislation on an appropriation bill, because in its terms it is an amendment of the alcohol control law. I regret that I have to raise the point of order, I will say to the Senator from California, but that obligation is imposed upon me.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I think the point is well taken, Mr. President; but I threw myself for this time upon the mercy of the Senator from Colorado in the hope that the justice of the case being so appealing he would permit the amendment to go into the bill, as frequently amendments are permitted to be made to other appropriation bills.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is sustained.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 6, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employment, considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney General, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1184), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 16, Seventy-sixth Congress, \$215.47.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Labor—Wage and Hour Division," on page 6, line 19, after the word "Division", to insert "to be expended under the direction of the Administrator"; in line 21, before the word "by", to strike out "it" and insert "him"; and on page 7, line 2, after the word "the", to strike out "Secretary of Labor" and insert "Administrator", so as to read:

Administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Department of Labor—Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for all authorized and necessary expenses of the Wage and Hour Division, to be expended under the direction of the Administrator, in performing the duties imposed upon him by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, travel expenses, including not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written authority of the Administrator, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, manuscripts and special reports, newspapers and press clippings, supplies, office equipment, advertising, postage, telephone and telegraph service, reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, fiscal year 1939, \$850,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 7, to insert:

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend the act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 15, Seventy-sixth Congress, \$9,474.92.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 17, to insert:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, PUBLIC WORKS

Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va.: Purchase of land, \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department", on page 8, after line 21, to insert:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard and Public Health Service: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 19, Seventy-sixth Congress, \$549.58.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 7, to strike out:

PROCUREMENT DIVISION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS BRANCH

Bureau of the Census Building, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.: For the acquisition of the necessary land and the construction of a building for the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce under the provisions of the Public Buildings Act approved May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended, including the extension of steam and water mains, removal or diversion of such sewers and utilities as may be necessary, and for administrative expenses in connection therewith, \$3,500,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 17, to insert:

WAR DEPARTMENT

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of an act entitled "An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 14, Seventy-sixth Congress, \$785.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 3, to insert:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Claims for damages, river and harbor work: To pay claims for damages under river and harbor work adjusted and determined by the War Department under the provision of section 9 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 5, 1920 (U. S. C., title 33, sec. 564), as set forth in Senate Document No. 18, Seventy-sixth Congress, \$1,047.22.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 10, to strike out:

SEC. 2. This act may be cited as the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 12, to insert:

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS
PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property, adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (U. S. C., title 31, secs 215-217), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 9 of the Seventy-sixth Congress, as follows:

Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$265.91;
Works Progress Administration, \$11,058.33;
Department of Agriculture, \$6,002.39;
Department of Commerce, \$1,157.84;
Department of the Interior, \$3,043.02;
Department of Labor, \$22.11;
Navy Department, \$1,537.84;
Treasury Department, \$519.32;
War Department, \$8,269.38;
Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues), \$1,789.15;
In all, \$33,665.29.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 13, to insert:

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JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For payment of the final judgments and decrees, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 41, 258, 761-765), certified to the Seventy-sixth Congress in Senate Document No. 12, under the following departments and establishments, namely:

Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$3,700;

War Department, \$5,080;

In all, \$8,780, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest and costs as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including costs of suit, rendered against the Government of the United States by a United States district court under the provisions of an act entitled "An act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-sixth Congress in Senate Document No. 12, under the following departments:

Navy Department, \$8,042.50;

War Department, \$897;

In all, \$8,939.50.

(c) For payment of judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts pursuant to authority contained in certain private acts, or other special cases, and certified to the Seventy-sixth Congress in Senate Document No. 12, under the following departments, namely:

Treasury Department, \$102.95;

War Department, \$10,096.17;

In all, \$10,199.12.

(d) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this act shall not in any case continue for more than 30 days after the date of approval of the act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 9, to insert:

JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-sixth Congress in Senate Document No. 11, under the following departments and establishments, namely:

Interstate Commerce Commission, \$92.15;

Department of the Interior, \$2,688.33;

Department of Labor, \$17,948.62;

Navy Department, \$1,570.67;

Post Office Department, \$36,661.27;

War Department, \$72,275.85;

In all, \$131,236.89, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 2, to insert:

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1936 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 10, Seventy-sixth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$158.40.

Independent offices: For salaries and expenses, Board of Tax Appeals, \$327.81.

For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$1,272.36.

For National Industrial Recovery, Civil Works Administration, \$115.40.

For employees' compensation fund, Civil Works, \$1.67.

For agricultural credits and rehabilitation, emergency relief, \$281.14.

For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm Credit Administration, \$652.50.

For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken areas, emergency relief, \$221.46.

For loans to farmers in storm- and flood-stricken areas, Southeastern States, \$120.83.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$926.02.

- For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, \$2.30.
 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$9,493.12.
 For National Industrial Recovery, National Recovery Administration, \$5.75.
 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918, \$128,117.51.
 For Public Works Administration, allotment to National Resources Board, \$52.02.
 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$2.
 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$66.97.
 For Army pensions, \$80.
 For Army and Navy pensions, \$160.56.
 For investigation of pension cases, Bureau of Pensions, \$1.
 For military and naval compensation, Veterans' Bureau, \$60.
 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau, \$7.29.
 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$62.23.
 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$2,376.77.
 Department of Agriculture: For salaries and expenses, Library, \$27.05.
 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$53.97.
 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$267.42.
 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$3.97.
 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$348.03.
 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$30.13.
 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, \$14.44.
 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, \$31.02.
 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology, \$13.05.
 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 52 cents.
 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$28,245.87.
 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agriculture, \$143.
 For grasshopper control, \$36.80.
 For soil-erosion investigations, \$5.75.
 For plant reserve stations, Soil Conservation Service, \$27.97.
 For payment to officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (Agriculture), \$192.70.
 For general expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, \$519.95.
 For working fund, Agriculture, Animal Industry (Agricultural Adjustment Administration), \$1,068.30.
 For working fund, Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration (Federal Emergency Relief, surplus relief, National Industrial Recovery), \$1.35.
 For working fund, Agriculture, Biological Survey (Federal Emergency Relief, surplus relief, National Industrial Recovery), \$2.
 For Emergency Relief and Public Works, Agriculture, wildlife refuges, \$14,872.58.
 For Emergency Conservation fund (transfer from War to Agriculture, act March 31, 1933), \$41.21.
 For Emergency Conservation fund (transfer from War to Agriculture, act June 19, 1934), \$147.11.
 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Agriculture), \$6,175.58.
 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Agriculture, silviculture), \$16.62.
 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, subsistence homesteads (transfer to Agriculture), \$653.93.
 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$15,435.28.
 Department of Commerce: For air-navigation facilities, \$891.97.
 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$2,149.34.
 For payment to officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (Commerce), \$39.38.
 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Act, Bureau of the Census, \$500.
 For retired pay, Lighthouse Service, \$364.
 For aircraft in Commerce, \$15.90.
 For expenses of the Fourteenth Census, \$114.
 For collecting statistics, Bureau of the Census, \$5.
 For transportation of families and effects of officers and employees, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$240.
 For contingent expenses, Steamboat Inspection Service, 95 cents.
 For export industries, Department of Commerce, \$9.78.
 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, \$11.66.
 Department of the Interior: For National Park Service, \$1,560.37.
 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, National Park Service, \$110.31.
 For salaries and commissions of registers, \$141.23.
 For salaries and expenses, Division of Grazing Control, Department of the Interior, \$48.70.
 For mineral-mining investigations, Bureau of Mines, \$34.64.
 For operating rescue cars and stations and investigation of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$1.50.
 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, oil regulations, \$19.33.
 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, \$132.62.
 For general expenses, General Land Office, \$35.25.
 For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (receipt limitation), \$253.69.
 For roads, Indian reservations, \$21.59.
 For conservation of health among Indians, \$1,332.58.
 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$2,129.68.
 For suppressing liquor traffic among Indians, \$4.
 For maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila River Reservation, Ariz. (receipt limitation), \$95.10.
 For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable), \$106.20.
 For industry among Indians, \$616.92.
 For Indian agency buildings, \$268.61.
 For pay of Indian police, \$69.97.
 For Indian school support, \$1,169.23.
 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer from Agriculture to Interior, Indians), \$1,008.19.
 For Indian service supply fund, \$1,401.74.
 For education of natives of Alaska, \$120.65.
 For medical relief of natives of Alaska, \$25.
 For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War to Interior, Indians, act March 31, 1933), \$512.16.
 For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War to Interior, Indians, act June 19, 1934), \$3,330.04.
 For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, \$138.93.
 For obtaining employment for Indians, \$7.32.
 For expenses of organizing Indian corporations, \$29.11.
 For general expenses, Indian service, \$12.27.
 For fulfilling treaties with Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoes, Montana, \$41.13.
 For Indian boarding schools, \$334.52.
 For expenses, sale of timber (reimbursable), \$275.37.
 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$9.85.
 For administration of Indian forests, \$51.41.
 For fulfilling treaties with Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, \$224.33.
 Department of Justice: For supplies for United States courts, \$10.
 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$38.50.
 For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$10.90.
 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and courts, \$48.65.
 For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts, \$697.
 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, \$79.35.
 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$2,147.20.
 For support of United States prisoners, \$808.05.
 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$13.30.
 For pay of bailiffs, etc., United States courts, \$35.
 For salaries and expenses of clerks, United States courts, \$44.37.
 For United States Southwestern Reformatory, maintenance, \$81.11.
 For United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., maintenance, \$29.93.
 For United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz Island, Calif., maintenance, \$457.54.
 For United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., maintenance, \$266.98.
 For salaries, district court, Panama Canal Zone, \$834.62.
 For salaries and expenses, Division of Investigation, \$10.01.
 For salaries and expenses, Division of Investigation, Department of Justice, \$27.15.
 For United States Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio, maintenance, \$87.81.
 For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, United States courts, \$2.50.
 Department of Labor: For salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, \$15.64.
 For payment to officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (Labor), \$9.89.
 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$154.
 For salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, \$8.18.
 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, \$1.75.
 For investigation of cost of living in the United States, \$7.
 Navy Department: For payment to officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), \$1,891.11.
 For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$315.17.
 For pay, miscellaneous, \$1.15.
 For transportation, Bureau of Navigation, \$118.57.
 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$370.41.
 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$6,456.
 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$231,955.25.
 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$35,041.97.
 For pay of the Navy, \$659.06.
 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$1,585.85.
 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$1,776.43.
 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$577.76.
 For pay, Marine Corps, \$3,197.19.
 For judgments, bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels, \$17.77.
 For aviation, Navy, \$63,579.91.
 For increase of the Navy, emergency construction, \$256,965.47.
 Post Office Department: For operating supplies for public buildings, general fund, \$5.98.
 For transportation of equipment and supplies, general fund, \$266.75.
 Department of State: For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$1,011.31.
 For office and living quarters, Foreign Service, \$22.92.
 For rescue, relief, and protection of American seamen, \$50.33.

For salaries, Foreign Service clerks, \$315.37.
 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$82.59.
 For contingent expenses, foreign missions, \$28.79.
 For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$118.07.
 For payment to officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (State), \$238.83.
 For International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, 95 cents.
 Treasury Department: For expenses, Emergency Banking, Gold Reserve, and Silver Purchase Acts, 63 cents.
 For payment to officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (Treasury), \$37.47.
 For contingent expenses, Treasury Department, \$6.18.
 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$5.86.
 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$427.26.
 For refunds and drawbacks, customs, \$47.48.
 For collecting the internal revenue, \$1,110.85.
 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$457.99.
 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, \$3.60.
 For Coast Guard, \$78.40.
 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$374.92.
 For fuel and water, Coast Guard, \$258.95.
 For outfits, Coast Guard, \$45.54.
 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$270.46.
 For rebuilding and repairing stations, etc., Coast Guard, \$1.69.
 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$2.31.
 For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, \$57.42.
 For educational exhibits, Public Health Service, 46 cents.
 For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service, \$17.25.
 For interstate quarantine service, \$13.40.
 For pay, etc., commissioned officers, Public Health Service, \$332.53.
 For quarantine service, \$792.94.
 For salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices, \$10.73.
 For contingent expenses, national currency (reimbursable), \$5.29.
 For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, \$22.60.
 For general expenses, Procurement Division, \$12.49.
 For general administrative expenses, Public Works Branch, Procurement Division, \$27.23.
 For operating expenses, Treasury buildings, Procurement Division, \$8.29.
 For operating force for public buildings, 66 cents.
 For operating force for public buildings, Procurement Division, \$8.60.
 For mechanical equipment for public buildings, Procurement Division, \$175.50.
 For salaries and expenses, Branch of Supply Procurement Division, \$3.94.
 For repairs and preservation of public buildings, Procurement Division, \$14.18.
 For repairs, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, \$51.74.
 For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, Procurement Division, \$29.25.
 For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, \$3.69.
 War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$11,054.12.
 For pay, etc., of the Army, \$8,923.92.
 For pay of the Army, \$5,447.87.
 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1,300.07.
 For Army transportation, \$1,201.14.
 For subsistence of the Army, \$994.32.
 For travel, military and civil personnel, War Department, \$103.94.
 For citizens' military training camps, \$113.95.
 For pay, etc., of the Army, War with Spain, \$102.52.
 For incidental expenses of the Army, \$15.75.
 For National Guard, \$1,284.12.
 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$1,380.34.
 For pay, etc., of the Army (longevity, act January 29, 1927), \$1,205.25.
 For mileage of the Army, \$104.32.
 For barracks and quarters, \$1,125.84.
 For arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard, \$33.79.
 For extra pay to Regular Army, War with Spain, \$21.60.
 For payment to officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (war), \$155.73.
 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps, \$500.28.
 For signal service of the Army, \$7,164.80.
 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$46.55.
 For extra pay to volunteers, War with Spain, \$216.40.
 For pay, etc., of the Army (estates of deceased soldiers, sec. 4818, Revised Statutes), \$1,141.
 For horses, draft and pack animals, \$14.16.
 For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, \$47.
 For claims of officers and men of the Army for destruction of private property (act March 3, 1885), \$206.72.
 For replacing medical supplies, \$117.74.
 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$136.18.

For Air Corps, Army, \$406.39.
 For Organized Reserves, \$166.96.
 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$6,571.13.
 For fortifications in insular possessions, \$16.
 For Air Service, Army, \$58.33.
 For travel of the Army, \$22.77.
 For construction and repair of hospitals, Army, \$580.
 For contingent expenses, War Department, \$1.22.
 For clothing and equipage, \$65.58.
 For seacoast defenses, \$3.77.
 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$7.
 For cemetery expenses, War Department, \$9.61.
 For Emergency Conservation Fund (transfer to War, act March 31, 1933), \$4,495.66.
 For Emergency Conservation Fund (transfer to War, act June 19, 1934), \$23,566.39.
 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer from Emergency Conservation Work to War, act June 19, 1934), \$273.51.
 For Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss., \$1.56.
 For Stones River National Military Park, Tenn., \$1.01.
 District of Columbia: For miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, District of Columbia, \$260.
 Post Office Department, Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For city delivery carriers, \$514.49.
 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$146.58.
 For compensation to postmasters, \$94.80.
 For electric- and cable-car service, \$960.72.
 For foreign mail transportation, \$121.06.
 For freight, express, or motor transportation of equipment, and so forth, \$436.23.
 For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, \$128.48.
 For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$330.35.
 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$310.90.
 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, \$2.17.
 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$5.
 For operating supplies for public buildings, \$46.81.
 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$173.61.
 For post-office equipment and supplies, \$4.
 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service, \$182,155.17.
 For Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses, \$14.78.
 For rent, light, and fuel, \$2,569.65.
 For Rural Delivery Service, \$118.69.
 For separating mails, \$34.20.
 For Star Route Service, 71 cents.
 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$1,268.25.
 For vehicle service, \$1,989.65.
 Total, audited claims, section 204, \$1,122,354.01, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 15, to insert:

Sec. 205. Judgments against collectors of customs: For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office covering judgments rendered by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against a collector of customs, where certificates of probable cause have been issued as provided for under section 989, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the Seventy-sixth Congress in Senate Document No. 13, under the Department of Labor, \$7,467.45.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 32, to insert:

Sec. 206. Interest withheld from claimants: For payment of interest on amounts withheld from claimants by the Comptroller General of the United States, act of March 3, 1875, as amended by section 13 of the act of March 3, 1933 (31 U. S. C. 227), as allowed by the General Accounting Office, and certified to the Seventy-sixth Congress in Senate Document No. 17, under the Treasury Department, \$1,327.44.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 8, to insert:

Sec. 207. This act may be cited as the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill. The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CHARLES F. KEGEL

The bill (S. 764) for the relief of Charles F. Kegel was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury

not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$450 to Charles F. Kegel, of Turner, Mont., in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for the loss of his truck, such truck having been destroyed on December 5, 1936, by a fire which burned a garage at Turner, Mont., in which it was stored for the purpose of safeguarding its load, consisting of property used in connection with Resettlement Administration projects: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That concludes the consideration of bills on the calendar.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE REPORT FILED BY COMMITTEE DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of the 2d instant, on February 3, 1939, during adjournment of the Senate,

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, reported favorably the nomination of Norman S. Case, of Rhode Island, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 7 years from July 1, 1938 (appointed during last recess of the Senate: reappointment).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported favorably the nomination of Jacob Crane, of Illinois, to be Assistant Administrator and Director of Project Planning of the United States Housing Authority.

Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of James V. Allred, of Texas, to be United States district judge for the southern district of Texas.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Michael L. Igoe, of Illinois, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Illinois (now serving under a recess appointment).

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably the nomination of William J. Campbell, of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois, vice Michael L. Igoe.

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of several postmasters.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reports will be placed on the Executive Calendar.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE—WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Floyd H. Roberts, of Virginia, to be United States district judge for the western district of Virginia, which had been reported adversely from the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I do not care to discuss this nomination, if no other Senator does. However, I think we ought to have a roll call on the nomination. I therefore ask for the yeas and nays on the question of the confirmation of the nomination of Judge Roberts.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the Chair state the question. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Floyd H. Roberts, of Virginia, to be United States district judge for the western district of Virginia. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered. Those in favor of confirming the nomination will answer "yea," and those opposed will answer "nay."

Mr. McNARY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Davis	King	Schwartz
Andrews	Ellender	Lee	Schwellenbach
Ashurst	Frazier	Lodge	Sheppard
Austin	George	Logan	Shipstead
Bailey	Gerry	Lucas	Smathers
Bankhead	Gibson	McCarran	Smith
Barbour	Gillette	McKellar	Stewart
Barkley	Glass	McNary	Taft
Bilbo	Green	Maloney	Thomas, Utah
Bone	Gurney	Murray	Tobey
Brown	Hale	Neely	Townsend
Bulow	Harrison	Norris	Truman
Burke	Hatch	Nye	Tydings
Byrd	Hayden	O'Mahoney	Vandenberg
Byrnes	Herring	Overton	Van Nuys
Capper	Hill	Pepper	Wheeler
Caraway	Holman	Pittman	White
Clark, Idaho	Holt	Radcliffe	Wiley
Clark, Mo.	Hughes	Reed	
Connally	Johnson, Calif.	Reynolds	
Danaher	Johnson, Colo.	Russell	

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. MINTON] is detained from the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. DONAHEY] is absent because of a slight illness.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are unavoidably detained.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is absent on important public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. LUNDEEN], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MILLER] are detained in Government departments on matters pertaining to their respective States.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent attending a meeting of the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature which is considering flood-control matters.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The Chair thinks it advisable, for the information of the Senate, again to state the question before the Senate. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Floyd H. Roberts to be United States district judge for the western district of Virginia. Those in favor of confirmation will vote "yea," and those opposed will vote "nay." The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when Mr. BORAH's name was called). The senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 9, nays 72, as follows:

YEAS—9			
Ashurst	Lee	Norris	Schwartz
Barkley	Neely	Pepper	Smathers
Bilbo			
NAYS—72			
Adams	Davis	Hughes	Reynolds
Andrews	Ellender	Johnson, Calif.	Russell
Austin	Frazier	Johnson, Colo.	Schwellenbach
Bailey	George	King	Sheppard
Bankhead	Gerry	Lodge	Shipstead
Barbour	Gibson	Logan	Smith
Bone	Gillette	Lucas	Stewart
Brown	Glass	McCarran	Taft
Bulow	Green	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Burke	Gurney	McNary	Tobey
Byrd	Hale	Maloney	Townsend
Byrnes	Harrison	Murray	Truman
Capper	Hatch	Nye	Tydings
Caraway	Hayden	O'Mahoney	Vandenberg
Clark, Idaho	Herring	Overton	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	Hill	Pittman	Wheeler
Connally	Holman	Radcliffe	White
Danaher	Holt	Reed	Wiley
NOT VOTING—15			
Borah	Downey	Lundeen	Thomas, Okla.
Bridges	Guffey	Mead	Wagner
Chavez	La Follette	Miller	Walsh
Donahey	Lewis	Minton	

So the Senate refused to advise and consent to the nomination.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

The legislative clerk read the nomination of J. Leslie Ford to be United States marshal for the district of Delaware.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read the nominations of sundry postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the post-office nominations are confirmed en bloc.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Norman S. Case to be member of the Federal Communications Commission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

That completes the Executive Calendar.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, February 9, 1939, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 6, 1939

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Norman S. Case to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

J. Leslie Ford to be United States marshal for the district of Delaware.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Heber L. Heflin, Danville.
Agnes H. Lambert, Darlington.
Abbie M. Chambers, Faunsdale.
John W. Johnson, Langdale.
Harris L. Gilmer, Marion Junction.
Ollie G. Harris, Morris.

LOUISIANA

Louis A. Carville, Carville.

MISSOURI

G. Chadbourne Long, Cadef.
Charles H. Johnson, Grain Valley.
Mary E. Staples, Houstonia.
Dorsey M. Bishop, Ravenwood.

REJECTION

Executive nomination rejected by the Senate February 6, 1939

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Floyd H. Roberts to be United States district judge for the western district of Virginia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1939

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Thou who art the uncreated One, our times are in Thy hands. We praise Thee for our Father's world. Do Thou substitute the higher unity as revealed in our Lord and Master for the clanging discord of nations. Loose our coun-

try from all fears and may it see aright. Clothe the Congress with a compelling strength; may we be the sons of the morning, walking and laboring in the light and promise of a new day. Unafrighted by the skies above, undismayed by the earth beneath, help us to learn more of the deeper, richer meaning of the ministry of our Saviour. For the day and hour, for the moments of victory and for the scenes of defeat, for the pleasures of the happy and for the sorrows of the sad, may we be grateful with a song in the heart. Just now, our Father, our thoughts are wrapped in the shadows. Comfort Thou the stricken parents and may The Tree of Life stretch its perfumed branches above their appealing gaze. Heaven would be so lonesome without such as Millard. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 3, 1939, was read and approved.

CONSENT CALENDAR

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, there is only one bill on the Consent Calendar, reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. The gentleman from Texas, Mr. SUMNERS, is not here. I therefore ask unanimous consent that business in order on the Consent Calendar for today may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN]?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 38.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the limit of expenditures under the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution creating a special joint congressional committee to make an investigation of the Tennessee Valley Authority," approved April 4, 1938, is hereby increased by the sum of \$25,000, such additional sum to be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the special joint congressional committee created by such joint resolution. The final report of such committee shall be made on or before April 1, 1939, but the chairman of the committee is authorized to continue such clerical help as found necessary for the indexing, proofreading, filing, and distribution of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON]?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like a minute or two to develop a matter with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON]. I do not propose to object. As we know, this joint resolution deals with an extension of time for the investigation of the T. V. A. The gentleman from Texas will remember that a few days ago he and I had this matter up with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON], and it was practically agreed that this matter should be brought up by unanimous consent and that there would be no objection. As far as I am concerned, I have no objection except there is one thing maybe the gentleman can clarify us on. I notice in the newspaper a statement to the effect that Senator DONAHEY, chairman of the investigating committee, stated there would be no further investigation. The gentleman will remember when we had our last meeting the understanding was when we got this resolution through we would continue the investigation. There is a list of witnesses and we want to hear these witnesses. It will not be at all satisfactory to us if this is not done. It will not be satisfactory if the majority of the committee, and the gentleman knows what I mean when I say "majority," have decided to discontinue further hearings.

Mr. THOMASON. Of course, I do not undertake to speak for the chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Ohio. All I can say at this time is there has been no meeting or determination by the majority members of the committee as to the future program. Of course, I do not undertake to speak for the committee. That is a matter for determination, I presume, when Senator DONAHEY calls

the entire committee back for consideration of the future program. I have no more idea what the plans will be than the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. The gentleman remembers, I think, full well that was our understanding when we adjourned just about the holiday time. We had not concluded examination of all the witnesses and we had not made a report. We made no effort to make a report, and the understanding was we should have some further hearings, not very many. I know it was not the intention to string the hearings out, but we did have a few witnesses to hear.

Mr. THOMASON. I do not think there was any formal action taken in reference to exactly what would be done. However, I recall no disposition on the part of anybody to foreclose anyone regarding any important or unfinished matter.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. That is what I want to bring out. The gentleman does not know at this time that anything has been done since we adjourned formally just before the holidays?

Mr. THOMASON. I am certain there has not been, at least not to my knowledge.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. With that understanding, I withdraw my reservation of objection; but I want the House to know and understand that was the express intention and that was the understanding. Of course, we will need the money provided in this resolution to pay some of the bills that have been incurred.

Mr. THOMASON. I may say the help has not been paid since the 1st of January. I would like to make it clear, however, I do not speak for the majority members of the committee, neither do I commit myself as to what the future course may be. All I can say is, as far as I know there has been no determination of the matter up to this time.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I want the membership of the House to know that was the understanding; and if there is any disposition or if any action has been taken to change that understanding, then we have not been informed of it and we should be informed.

Mr. THOMASON. So far as I know, no formal action has been taken on the matter. There was some informal discussion about brief hearings for certain witnesses to close up certain unfinished matters. I do not think there was any definite program even seriously considered, much less determined upon. Senator DAVIS was present at the meeting I attended, and as I understood it he spoke for Mr. JENKINS of Ohio and Mr. WOLVERTON.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I do not agree with the gentleman in that respect. I know there was an understanding that we should have the privilege of examining additional witnesses, and I know we left a list of witnesses with the chairman and I know as we approached the holiday season that was the general understanding among those who were there that that was to be the program.

Mr. THOMASON. If any formal action was taken, the minutes of the meeting will disclose it.

At this time I know nothing about the future course. All I can tell the gentleman is what I recall happened at the meeting I attended.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I wanted the Congress to know that was the understanding. If it does not work out that way, someone will have to answer for it.

Mr. THOMASON. This is a matter for the consideration of the committee.

Mr. WARREN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I do not approve of bringing up a resolution like this by unanimous consent, and I do not believe the House approves it, but under the circumstances I shall not object for the following reasons:

This is a Senate joint resolution. If an objection or a point of order were made, the resolution would then have to go before the Committee on Rules and then later come before the Committee on Accounts.

On the last day of the last session of Congress the House passed unanimously a resolution giving this committee \$50,000 additional. This resolution was lost in the adjourn-

ment shuffle in the Senate. Now, instead of asking for \$50,000 additional, they have asked for \$25,000, half of which would come from the contingent fund of the House. In view of the action of the House on the last day of the last session, I shall not object.

Mr. THOMASON. May I say in reply to the gentleman from North Carolina that I am in thorough accord with the policy the gentleman announces. However, as stated by him, the House voted \$50,000, but the resolution was lost in the shuffle in the Senate.

I hope I will be pardoned if I say this has been a hard-working, economical committee. The help has not been paid since January 1. This resolution passed the Senate unanimously, and, but for the emergency, I must be frank to say I would not have undertaken to bring the matter up in this way.

Mr. SABATH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, do I correctly understand that the resolution carrying the \$50,000 which was voted by the House was lost in the adjournment shuffle in the Senate?

Mr. THOMASON. It did not even get to the Senate floor. There was a misunderstanding or oversight in the committee in the Senate and therefore the appropriation was never made and never available.

Mr. MAPES. Reserving the right to object, may I say a letter has come to me, not from anyone in my district or in the State of Michigan, but I presume because the writer anticipated this matter would come before the Committee on Rules, calling attention to the salary being paid to the counsel for this committee and also to the salary of the engineer-investigator. The gentleman from Texas states the committee has been an economical one.

Mr. THOMASON. Yes; and I stand by that statement.

Mr. MAPES. The writer of the letter, as I recall—I do not have the letter with me as I did not know this resolution was coming up for consideration this morning—states rather definitely that the committee has been paying the counsel for the committee \$15,000 and the engineer-investigator \$10,000. Does the gentleman know if that statement is correct?

Mr. THOMASON. I believe that is wrong. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] will correct me if I am mistaken. As I recall, this committee was set up about the 1st of July, and an agreement was made to pay the counsel, I believe, approximately \$10,000 for the job. It turned out later that because of some regulation regarding maximum salaries of \$9,000 that was the most we could pay him. I am sure the engineer was paid at about the same rate, but I am not certain about it. Both of these men are able and experienced, and the gentleman from Ohio will confirm my statement I am sure. They have both worked hard and earned more than the amount paid them, whether the gentleman from Ohio agrees with the results or not.

Mr. MAPES. Has the committee kept up its payments to those two men?

Mr. THOMASON. As I understand from the Senator from Ohio, the chairman of the committee, and more especially from the clerk of the committee, no one has been paid anything since the 1st day of January.

Mr. MAPES. Is it intended to pay to these two men out of the additional \$25,000 now proposed more than the \$9,000 or \$10,000 mentioned?

Mr. THOMASON. I am unable to answer the gentleman's inquiry because the committee has had no formal session, I believe, with all members present, and has had no opportunity to discuss that matter. However, the resolution provides only for the payment of the clerk and the necessary help.

Mr. MAPES. I may say to the gentleman that if I had known this resolution was coming up this morning I would have looked into this matter before this, but I was impressed with the statements in this letter by reason of the resolution which was in effect limiting to \$300 per month the pay anyone working for an investigating committee could receive. Does that restriction apply to joint committees?

Mr. THOMASON. I am advised it does not. Our former colleague, now the junior Senator from New York [Mr.

MEAD] and other members of the committee took that question up with the departments. I do not know just how the matter was adjusted but I believe it was determined that the \$3,600 limitation did not apply to counsel and engineers in an investigation of this sort. I believe the gentleman from Ohio will agree that is correct.

Mr. WARREN. If the gentleman will yield, I can inform the gentleman on that situation. We did have a \$300 per month limitation, and I very greatly regret that Congress repealed that limitation.

Mr. MAPES. The limitation has been repealed?

Mr. WARREN. It has been absolutely repealed. I believe we still ought to have it. With the repeal of that limitation the employees of special committees go under the Classification Act and must qualify under it.

Mr. THOMASON. That is what the departments advised Mr. MEAD.

Mr. MAPES. Can the gentleman from North Carolina tell the House definitely what the counsel for this joint committee has received?

Mr. WARREN. No; I cannot say at this time. I can only tell you the general expenditures and they are in accordance with the Classification Act.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I may say that was taken up with the proper authorities and they approved the entire program, and the committee ratified same.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. My understanding is they took the matter up and they found that this committee was not bound by any law or any regulation and Mr. Biddle, of Philadelphia, was employed as counsel, starting, I think, about the 1st of May or the 10th of May, the employment to run until the end of the year, assuming we would finish the 1st of January. The resolution provided for a flat sum of \$10,000. The engineer, as I recall it, made a showing that he was employed in Los Angeles at a salary of \$25,000 and was going to give the committee 6 months of his time and would expect \$12,000 as his compensation for the time he would give the committee. So I think \$10,000 for the counsel and \$12,000 for the engineer were the amounts expected to be paid.

Mr. THOMASON. I am not sure, but I think that is substantially correct.

Mr. WARREN. Up to the 1st of January, \$28,293.63 was spent in salaries. These vouchers have been audited by the Committee on Accounts and they are all within the Classification Act.

Mr. THOMASON. That is right.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAPES. If they are within the Classification Act, the Committee could not pay the counsel \$10,000 for his services from the 1st of July until the 1st of January, for example, as indicated by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. WARREN. Right now I do not recall what is the maximum salary under the Classification Act.

Mr. THOMASON. I think it is \$9,000.

Mr. MAPES. If it is \$9,000 per year, it could not be \$10,000 for 6 months.

Mr. WARREN. It is on an annual basis.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES] that this has been one of the most economically conducted investigating committees I have ever known, and the amount of money they have spent on an honest investigation, in my opinion, will not amount to 1 percent of the amount the power companies spent on propaganda trying to offset the real information this committee was developing. The American people have saved a great deal by the economy of this committee—not only their economy, but their honest investigation of this situation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MAPES. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, let me say that I do not care to discuss the power question

now with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]; but, if we concede for the purpose of the argument that this has been an economical committee, these two men have received, according to the statements that have been made here, practically all that the committee has paid out for investigation work.

Mr. RANKIN. These two men have not received as much money as one of the Power Trust lawyers who opposed them.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and in view of the statement of the gentleman from Mississippi just made, I am not going to object, but I serve notice that in the future I shall object to any such unanimous-consent request for the appropriation of any money for any committees.

Mr. THOMASON. I think, Mr. Speaker, I have explained the situation that developed in connection with this matter so that this is an exception to the rule.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I hear much from men on that side of the House who are going to object to the spending of money, but I never hear them object. Why do they not get up here and object to some of these expenditures once in a while?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs may be permitted to sit during sessions of the House today and tomorrow.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this agreeable to the minority members of the committee?

Mr. MAY. Yes; it was understood in committee this morning that we would meet at 2 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter I have written to the Secretary of State.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL—1940

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 3743, Rept. No. 23) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, and with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order.

Mr. RICH rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Pennsylvania rise?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Virginia yield for that purpose?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No, Mr. Speaker; I cannot yield for that purpose at this time. I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill H. R. 3743, the independent offices appropriation bill, and pending that I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue throughout the day, the time to be equally divided between myself and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3743. Pending that, he asks unanimous consent that general debate continue throughout the day, the time to be equally divided between himself and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill, with Mr. LANHAM in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield 2 minutes to me?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I have heard much on the floor of the House about some very influential Members cutting down expenses, and that Members were going to object when matters were brought up appropriating funds. But I do not see much objection. "Actions speak louder than words." I call the attention of the House to the fact that we are \$2,046,000,000 in the red—Government statement February 1, since July 1—with 7 months of this fiscal year gone, and at that rate we will be close to \$4,000,000,000 in the red at the end of the fiscal year. A horrible situation. A deplorable condition. A travesty. We are having emergency appropriations that are bigger and better and wider and fatter. All kinds of propositions are going to come to the House for more money, and it is up to the membership of this House to guard the Treasury of the United States, or we will be having inflation, or deflation, or we will have taxes so high that the people of this country will not be able to stand them. If you are going to go ahead and run this Government as you have during the last 4 years, then it is time, I say, that the membership of the House wake up; otherwise it will be too late for America to survive the New Deal. Where are you going to get the money? We are now going to discuss an appropriation bill, and we are going to be told that it will be less than last year; but remember this: They are true to form, bigger and fatter appropriations. When you get the emergencies into the bill, you will have \$250,000,000 more than we thought it was going to carry, and I warn the chairman of this committee and the Members of the House that you should object to some of these items and cut this bill by \$350,000,000. It can and should be done.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I put my friend from Pennsylvania on notice, when he brings in the Interior Department appropriation bill, that I want to hear him make an economy speech on that bill.

Mr. RICH. I would do it if I could, and I am working like everything, and I am going down now to the committee room to go to work; but it is going to be an awfully hard job to get the subcommittee to be economical. I could guarantee my colleague from Virginia, for whom I have the greatest respect, that if I had my way I could cut the bill at least 20 percent and do it easily and justly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I am going to impose upon the Committee and talk again upon the subject of relief and unemployment expenditures. On the 5th of January the President sent to the Congress a special message upon the subject of relief and unemployment. I recall to your minds a brief paragraph in that message, which I now read:

I realize that the Congress may wish to prescribe by legislation the manner in which funds appropriated to the Works Progress Administration and other appropriations shall be distributed. However, the problem of distributing work relief funds is a complicated one involving factors not only of population but of economic and unemployment conditions in various sections of the country. The hasty adoption of legislative provisions, to be immediately effective, which radically change the present method of distributing Works Progress Administration funds would greatly complicate the administration of the program in the coming months. I therefore believe that the Congress should make this question the subject of study and hearings, with a view to determining a policy to obtain in the fiscal year 1940, but that the appropriation recommended in this message should be made on the same terms as that for the first part of the fiscal year 1939.

Mr. Chairman, let it be thoroughly understood that what I am about to say reflects only my own individual opinions. I have not talked with anyone at the other end of the Avenue nor with anyone at the other end of the Capitol. I have not counselled with any of my colleagues here except the legislative drafting service, because I wanted to bring and drop into the hopper, as I have just done, a bill for your consideration and study, inviting your criticism, your comment, and your calm deliberate legislative judgment. I do emphasize, however, especially to the members of my own party, this phrase in the President's message:

I therefore believe that Congress should make this question the subject of study and hearings, with a view to determining a policy to obtain in the fiscal year 1940.

Therefore, I feel that as a member of the party in power I can bring to you the suggestion that we should initiate thought, discussion, and study of this vital problem. I cannot account for that phrase in the President's message unless it meant that he realized, as practically all American citizens realize, that the subject should be given thought and study; that it is not a perfect system; that it is not a perfect program. So I have dropped into the hopper what will be known as House Joint Resolution 151, suggesting a plan for the handling of relief and unemployment relief during the fiscal year of 1940. The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 151) is as follows:

Resolved, etc.,

SECTION 1. That in order to provide for the relief of unemployment and for direct relief, in the United States and its Territories and possessions, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and to remain available until such date, the sum of \$1,120,000,000, together with the balances of allocations heretofore made or hereafter to be made to the Works Progress Administration under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938 and the joint resolution of _____ 1939, which remain unobligated on June 30, 1939, to be expended, subject to the provisions hereinafter stated, (a) in furnishing direct relief and unemployment relief; (b) in furnishing direct relief and unemployment relief in cooperation with States, municipalities, and other public bodies; and (c) in making grants to States, municipalities, and other public bodies for direct relief and unemployment relief.

SEC. 2. On and after July 1, 1939, the Works Progress Administration, established by Executive Order No. 7034, dated May 6, 1935, pursuant to the provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, shall be known as the Unemployment Relief Administration; and all laws, Executive orders, and other documents referring to the Works Progress Administration shall be deemed to refer to the Unemployment Relief Administration. Any administrator of the Unemployment Relief Administration hereafter appointed shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 3. The Administrator of the Unemployment Relief Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Administrator) shall submit to the Congress, prior to May 15, 1939, a statement of the funds which will be required from the foregoing appropriation for projects for the relief of unemployment in each of the States, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Hawaii, the Territory of Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone, during each month of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, with a detailed summary of the factors on the basis of which such statement is made, and the Congress shall, not later than June 30,

1939, allocate not to exceed \$1,000,000,000 of the foregoing appropriation for expenditure on unemployment-relief projects in the several States, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Hawaii, the Territory of Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone during each month of such fiscal year, and the amounts so allocated are authorized to be expended on unemployment-relief projects by the Unemployment Relief Administration, directly or in cooperation with States, municipalities, and other public bodies or by making grants to States, municipalities, and other public bodies for such projects: *Provided*, That the Administrator may increase the amount to be so expended during any month in any State, Territory, district, or possession by not to exceed 10 percent of the aggregate expenditures so allocated for such State, Territory, district, or possession for such month: *Provided further*, That no grants shall be made to any State, municipality, or other public body, unless the Administrator shall have determined that such State, municipality, or other public body has established a satisfactory plan of unemployment relief and for the administration thereof.

On or prior to June 25, 1939, and on or prior to the 25th day of each month thereafter the Administrator shall file with the Congress, if in session, and if not in session with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, a classified summary of unemployment-relief projects and proposed expenditures for unemployment relief, including cash grants, in each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Hawaii, the Territory of Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone, for the ensuing month, within the respective amounts authorized to be expended pursuant to the provisions of this section.

Sec. 4. The sum of \$120,000,000, together with all other sums appropriated hereby and not allocated for unemployment relief projects pursuant to section 3 hereof, shall be available to the President for expenditure through the Unemployment Relief Administration or such other agency or agencies as the President may designate, for any purpose specified in section 1 of this act: *Provided*, That within 10 days after any allocation of such funds the President shall file with the Congress, if in session, and if not in session with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, a statement of the amount and purpose of each such allocation and the reason therefor: *Provided further*, That quarterly during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, the President shall file with the Congress, if in session, and if not in session with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, an account of all expenditures of such funds made pursuant to this section during the 3 months preceding the filing of such account.

Sec. 5. The Administrator shall procure quarterly during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, from the Governor or authorized agency of each State, Territory, and possession, and from the Commissioners or authorized agency of the District of Columbia, and shall file with the Congress, if in session, and if not in session with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, a report in reasonable detail containing the following information for the preceding 3 months' period: (a) the average number of persons employed on unemployment relief projects and the average compensation paid to each of such persons during each month of such period; (b) the average number of persons receiving direct relief and the average amount of relief funds paid to each of such persons during each month of such period; (c) the total contribution made by the State and by each of its subdivisions to unemployment relief and to direct relief during each month of such period; (d) the average number of persons eligible for direct relief and unemployment relief in the State and in each of its subdivisions during each month of such period, as shown by the rolls with respect thereto; and (e) such other information pertaining to relief and unemployment as the Administrator shall require.

Sec. 6. (a) In order to insure fulfillment of the purpose for which the appropriation herein authorized is made, no person shall receive compensation from the funds to be expended pursuant to section 3 of this act unless his name shall appear on a roll of persons eligible for employment on unemployment relief projects, prepared or approved by the Administrator.

(b) No person shall be eligible for inclusion on such rolls unless, in the determinations of the Administrator, such person is employable, has made a reasonable effort without success to find private employment, is not eligible for any other form of Federal or local assistance in an amount sufficient to maintain him and those dependent upon him, and he or those dependent upon him will suffer actual want or privation if he is not included in the program of unemployment relief.

(c) No person shall be employed on an unemployment relief project and receive compensation from the funds to be expended pursuant to section 3 of this act for a continuous period of more than 12 months, or for more than 12 months in any 15 months' period, subsequent to January 1, 1939, and any person who shall have been so employed for a continuous period of 12 months, or for 12 months in any 15 months' period, shall, at the expiration of such period of employment, lose his relative position on the roll of persons eligible for employment on unemployment relief projects and shall be placed at the end of such roll.

(d) Opportunities in private employment called to the attention of the Administrator shall be made available by the Administrator insofar as possible to persons at the head of the roll of persons eligible for employment on unemployment relief projects, and at the termination of such private employment (subject to the provisions of subsec. (c) hereof) each person so employed shall be returned to his relative position on such roll of persons

eligible for employment on unemployment relief projects, unless in the determination of the Administrator the termination of private employment was caused by the fault of such person.

(e) Any person to whom an opportunity in private employment has been made available who shall refuse to accept the same shall, unless in the opinion of the Administrator such refusal is justified, lose his relative position on the roll of persons eligible for employment on unemployment relief projects and shall be placed at the end of such roll.

Sec. 7. The rates of pay for persons employed on unemployment relief projects under section 3 of this act shall be not less than the prevailing rates of pay for work of a similar nature in the same locality as determined by the Administrator: *Provided*, That if minimum rates of pay for persons employed by private employers in any occupation are established by or pursuant to the authority conferred by any labor standards act enacted at the third session of the Seventy-fifth Congress, not less than the minimum rates of pay so established shall be paid to persons in similar occupations in the same locality employed on unemployment relief projects under section 3 of this act.

Sec. 8. No project shall be included in any list of unemployment relief projects prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of this act or undertaken by the Administration or by any State, municipality, or other public body with funds to be expended under section 3 of this act which would ordinarily be construed under contract or otherwise than by the forces of the State, municipality, or other public body providing a portion of the cost of such project, except that any project now in the process of construction may be continued without regard to the provisions of this section to the extent deemed necessary by the Administrator.

Sec. 9. No alien shall be given employment or continued in employment on any project prosecuted under the appropriation contained in this act: *Provided*, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be available to pay any person who does not make affidavit as to United States citizenship, such affidavit to be considered prima facie evidence of such citizenship: *Provided further*, That preference in employment on such projects shall be given in the following order: (1) Veterans of the World War and the Spanish-American War and veterans of any campaign or expedition in which the United States has been engaged (as determined on the basis of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration) who are in need and are American citizens; (2) other American citizens, Indians, and other persons owing allegiance to the United States who are in need.

Sec. 10. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person employed in any administrative or supervisory capacity by any agency of the Federal Government, whose compensation or any part thereof is paid from funds authorized or appropriated by this act, to use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the results thereof. While such persons shall retain the right to vote as they please and to express privately their opinions on all political subjects, they shall take no active part in political management or in political campaigns.

(b) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be immediately removed from the position or office held by him, and thereafter no part of the funds appropriated by this act shall be used to pay the compensation of such person. Any person who knowingly violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both. The provisions of this section shall be in addition to, not in substitution for, any other sections of existing law, or of this act.

Sec. 11. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to solicit, or knowingly be in any manner concerned in soliciting, or to accept any assessment, subscription, or contribution for the campaign expenses of any individual or political party from any person on the list of persons eligible for employment or unemployment relief projects or who is on any relief or work relief rolls prepared or approved under this act, or who is receiving relief from the appropriation made available by this act, or to threaten or knowingly be in any manner concerned in threatening any such person with loss of compensation or relief or eligibility to receive relief under this act in the event of the failure of such person to contribute to or support in any manner any individual, association, or political party.

(b) Any person who knowingly violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both. The provisions of this section shall be in addition to, not in substitution for, any other section of existing law or of this act.

Sec. 12. Of the appropriation made by this act not to exceed \$— shall be available for the administrative expenses of the Unemployment Relief Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere: *Provided*, That after December 31, 1939, the number of administrative employees of such Administration in the District of Columbia shall not exceed 1,500 at any one time, and the number of administrative employees of such Administration outside the District of Columbia shall not exceed 5,000 at any one time.

Sec. 13. To effectuate the policy of this act and in carrying out the purposes of section 4 of this act, the President may (a) authorize expenditures for contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of law books, books of reference, directories, periodicals, newspapers, and press clippings; travel expenses, including the expense of attendance at

meetings when specifically authorized; rental at the seat of government and elsewhere; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing and binding; and such other expenses as he may determine necessary to the accomplishment of the objectives of section 4 of this act; and (b) accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, appoint, without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws, such officers and employees, and utilize such Federal officers and employees, and, with the consent of the State, such State and local officers and employees, as may be necessary, prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure, and, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, fix the compensation of any officers and employees so appointed: *Provided*, That not more than \$_____ of the funds to be expended by the President pursuant to section 4 of this act shall be available for expenses incurred in accordance with the authority granted by this section.

Sec. 14. The Administrator is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this act.

Sec. 15. The provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not apply to any purchase made or service procured in connection with the foregoing appropriation when the aggregate amount involved is less than \$300.

Sec. 16. Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud the United States makes any false statement in connection with any application for any project, employment, or aid under the appropriations in this act, or diverts, or attempts to divert or assists in diverting, for the benefit of any person or persons not entitled thereto, any portion of such appropriation, or any services or real or personal property acquired thereunder, or who knowingly, by means of any fraud, force, threat, intimidation, or boycott, or discrimination on account of race, religion, political affiliations, or membership in a labor organization, deprives any person of any of the benefits to which he may be entitled under such appropriation, or attempts so to do, or assists in so doing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

Sec. 17. This joint resolution may be cited as the "Unemployment Relief Appropriation Act of 1939."

I think there are two reasons why the matter should be initiated now. In the first place, the Committee on Appropriations, or, if the Congress should wish to set up a special committee, that committee ought to have calm, deliberate, and thoughtful hearings. We have not had that heretofore. We have usually gotten, in the closing days of the session, emergency estimates for relief, and have had to rush into hearings and rush out of them. We have usually confined our hearings to those who appeared for the department and for different groups of citizens seeking to enlarge the amounts of money appropriated. I believe the Congress should hear from other groups of American citizens, from business and professional people, women's organizations, from anyone who has given the matter thoughtful study, and who can make a contribution to the problem in order that we may have the benefit of their judgment and advice. I also believe the committee should have an opportunity of hearing Members of Congress who have studied this matter. Undoubtedly there are many Members of this body who could make contributions to this very interesting and very perplexing problem.

Therefore, I have introduced this resolution with the hope that it will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and with the hope that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will permit us at an early date to open the hearings and proceed along in a calm, leisurely manner to investigate, explore, survey, hear, and consider, and then, of course, to be ready to hear whatever the President and the Bureau of the Budget wish to say to us on the subject when the time comes. Only in such a way will Congress be able to take real, deliberate legislative action.

The bill that I have introduced contains no very novel or sensational features. Its objective is to furnish relief and assistance to needy worthy American citizens with the least amount of routine and red tape and the very minimum of overhead charges and administrative expenses. I believe that unemployment is a national problem. I believe that certainly in the immediate future the Federal Government is going to have to recognize it. We will have to have a part in the program for this relief, but the objective should never be lost sight of that we should always encourage the American citizen to take care of himself, and our ultimate objective should always be to bring about such economic solidarity and stability that able-bodied employable people will not

have to ask help from the Government, but will be able to take care of themselves. That is the objective of this legislation—to furnish real relief to people who really need relief.

If anyone should be interested in furnishing relief to worthy politicians I cannot offer them much consolation in this bill. If anyone should be interested in trying to create jobs for administrative personnel I cannot offer them much hope in this bill; but I do believe that this bill, administered fairly and honestly and sincerely and earnestly, will afford the maximum amount of relief at the minimum amount of cost.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I would prefer to proceed if the Committee will permit me. I do not want to take a lot of time. I would like to briefly review what is in the bill, and then if there is time I will submit to questions if anyone wishes to ask me.

I do not include in this proposal anything for the Farm Security Administration or for the National Youth Administration. Those two matters are left for future consideration in such manner as they should come up. I undertake to treat in this bill, which I will now proceed to discuss more or less in a detailed way, purely the question of unemployment relief.

House Joint Resolution 151 appropriates \$1,120,000,000 for the relief of unemployment and for direct relief during the fiscal year 1940, of which \$1,000,000,000 is to be expended through the Works Progress Administration, to be known after June 30, 1939, as the Unemployment Relief Administration, on unemployment relief projects, and \$120,000,000 of which is made available to the President for expenditure at his direction on unemployment relief projects, in direct relief, or in cash grants to local communities for relief purposes. The bill provides that of the billion dollars made available to the Unemployment Relief Administration the amounts to be expended in each State for each month of the fiscal year shall be determined by Congress not later than June 30, 1939.

The Unemployment Relief Administration is given authority to furnish relief by employment on work projects, either alone or in cooperation with States, municipalities, and other local agencies. It also is empowered to make grants to States, municipalities, and other local public bodies for expenditure on work projects for relief of the unemployed. As the bill provides for a marked reduction in the administrative staff of the Unemployment Relief Administration by January 1, 1940, a considerable proportion of the funds appropriated will necessarily have to be expended by way of grants to local communities. The expenditure of funds in this manner is amply safeguarded, however, as the Unemployment Relief Administration must select or approve the work projects to be undertaken, and will determine the eligibility for employment on such projects. As time will be required for local communities to establish adequate machinery for administering work projects, and because of a wide variation in conditions throughout the United States, the provisions of the bill have been made sufficiently flexible to permit the Unemployment Relief Administration to arrange the work-projects program in every community according to the circumstances there existing, with a view to turning over to the community as soon as it demonstrates its ability to handle the problem the entire management and control of its unemployment relief work, subject only to certain necessary Federal supervision and approval of the relief rolls.

The bill establishes certain qualifications for inclusion on the rolls of those eligible for employment on work projects. It prohibits the use of any funds appropriated on construction projects which ordinarily would be constructed by contract. This provision will eliminate from the relief program construction projects for which Federal aid is made available through other agencies of the Government. The bill directs the Administrator of the Unemployment Relief Administration to file with Congress every 3 months a comprehensive report of the unemployment and relief situation in each State.

A synopsis of the bill by sections follows:

Section 1: The bill appropriates \$1,120,000,000, together with unobligated balances, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, to be expended—

(a) in furnishing direct relief and unemployment relief;
(b) in furnishing direct relief and unemployment relief in cooperation with States, municipalities, and other public bodies;

(c) in making grants to States, municipalities, and other public bodies for direct relief and unemployment relief.

Section 3: Prior to May 15, 1939, the U. R. A. is to be known as the Unemployment Relief Administration. Any Administrator of the Unemployment Relief Administration hereafter appointed is to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Section 3: Prior to May 15, 1939, the U. R. A. Administrator must submit to Congress a statement of the funds to be required for projects for the relief of unemployment in the several States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia, during each month of the fiscal year 1940. The statement must be accompanied by a detailed summary of the factors on the basis of which such statement is made. Not later than June 30, 1939, Congress shall allocate not to exceed \$1,000,000,000 of the appropriation made by the act for expenditure on unemployment relief projects in the several States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia, during each month of the fiscal year, such expenditure to be made by the Unemployment Relief Administration, directly or in cooperation with States, municipalities, and other public bodies or by making grants to States, municipalities, and other public bodies for such projects. The U. R. A. Administrator is given the right to increase the amount to be expended in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia, during any month by not to exceed 10 percent. No grants may be made to any State, municipality, or other public body unless the U. R. A. Administrator shall have determined that it has established a satisfactory plan of unemployment relief and for administration of such relief.

On the 25th of each month the U. R. A. Administrator must file with Congress, or with the Clerk of the House, if Congress is not in session, a classified summary of proposed unemployment relief projects and expenditures, including cash grants, for the ensuing month in each State, Territory, possession, and the District of Columbia, within the amounts authorized to be expended pursuant to the above provisions.

Section 4: One hundred and twenty million dollars, together with all other sums appropriated by the act and not allocated to the States, and so forth, for unemployment relief projects as provided by section 3 is made available to the President to expend through the U. R. A., or any other agency the President may designate, for any purpose specified in section 1. Any allocation of these funds must be reported by the President within 10 days of such allocation, and a report of expenditures under this section must be made to Congress every 3 months.

Section 5: The U. R. A. Administrator is required to file with Congress quarterly a report from the Governor or authorized agency of each State, Territory, possession, and the District of Columbia for the preceding 3-month period containing the following information:

(a) The average number of persons and the average compensation paid on unemployment relief projects during each month of such period;

(b) The average number of persons receiving direct relief and the average amount of relief funds paid to each person on relief during each month of such period;

(c) The total contribution made by the State and by each of its subdivisions to unemployment relief and to direct relief during each month of such period;

(d) The average number of persons eligible for direct relief and unemployment relief in the State and in each of its subdivisions during each month of such period, as shown by the relief rolls; and

(e) Such other information pertaining to relief, work relief, and unemployment as the Administrator may require.

Section 6: (a) The payment of compensation from funds expended pursuant to section 3 of the act is limited to those whose names appear on unemployment relief rolls prepared or approved by the U. R. A. Administrator.

(b) To be eligible for inclusion on unemployment relief rolls a person must have the following qualifications, in the determination of the U. R. A. Administrator:

(1) He must be employable.

(2) He must have made a reasonable effort without success to find private employment.

(3) He cannot be eligible for any other form of Federal or local assistance in an amount sufficient to maintain him and those dependent upon him.

(4) He or his dependents will suffer actual want or privation if he is not included in the program of work relief.

(c) No person may be employed on an unemployment relief project for a continuous period of more than 12 months, or for more than 12 months in any 15-month period, after January 1, 1939, and thereafter he loses his relative position on the unemployment relief rolls and is placed at the end of the list.

(d) Persons on unemployment relief rolls who accept private employment may return to such rolls after termination of such employment in the same relative status as they occupied before.

(e) A refusal without cause to accept available private employment will result in the person concerned losing his relative position on the unemployment relief rolls and being placed at the end of the list.

Section 7: The provision of the 1938 act with respect to prevailing rates of pay is embodied in the present bill.

Section 8: No project may hereafter be undertaken with funds to be expended under section 3 of this act which ordinarily would be constructed under contract or otherwise than by the forces of the State, municipality or other public body providing a portion of the cost of such project.

Section 9: The provisions in the bill with respect to preference in employment on work-relief projects and the elimination of aliens from work-relief rolls are identical with those approved in the conference report with respect to House Joint Resolution 83.

Section 10: It is made a felony for any administrative employee to engage in political activity.

Section 11: It is made a felony for any person to solicit or accept a contribution for political purposes from anyone on relief rolls prepared or approved under this act or from anyone who is receiving relief under this act. It is also made a felony for one to threaten any such person in order to secure contributions or support.

Section 12: An appropriation for administrative expenses of the Unemployment Relief Administration is provided, and in this connection the U. R. A. is restricted after December 31, 1939, to 1,500 employees in the District of Columbia and 5,000 outside the District of Columbia.

Section 13: The President is authorized to make the expenditures necessary for carrying out the purposes of section 4 of the act.

Section 14: The U. R. A. Administrator is authorized to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of the act.

Section 15: Purchases of supplies involving less than \$300 are exempted from the public-advertisement provision of the Federal statutes.

Section 16: Fraud and unlawful diversion of funds are declared to be misdemeanors punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Section 17: The act is to be known as the Unemployment Relief Appropriation Act of 1939.

I provide in this bill, section 8, that there shall be no heavy construction projects undertaken by the Unemployment Relief Administrator; and I wish to say in this connection that to this extent at least I do not agree with the conclusions contained in the very interesting and very helpful study made by the so-called Byrnes committee. I believe it would not be logical to undertake to combine in one organization

the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps. Especially antagonistic are the very purposes and the very approach to the problem of P. W. A. and W. P. A. The Public Works Administration, while it seeks to increase employment, relies upon indirect employment. It does not deal with relief labor. It undertakes to increase employment by stimulating business and through increased commerce, the manufacturing, processing, and transporting of materials undertakes to create permanent jobs for skilled labor—and also, of course, for unskilled labor; whereas the Relief Administration is purely temporary. It seeks to give men a security wage, to tide them over between times of permanent employment. I believe we would not get anywhere by undertaking to saddle on the Public Works Administration the administration of relief. The Public Works Administration, in my judgment, has done a fine job, and I call your attention to page 1240 of the hearings on the independent offices bill in which report it is set out. I shall read briefly from the report:

The greatest effect on the relief of the unemployed by any Public Works Administration program yet launched will reach its peak in the spring and summer months of 1939 when nearly \$1,000,000,000 in material orders will be placed with manufacturers of construction materials. It has been estimated, on the basis of figures established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, through extensive research, that in producing, fabricating, manufacturing, and transporting these materials more than one and one-fourth billion man-hours of employment will be created. In addition to this enormous amount of indirect or behind the lines employment, there will be provided by the 1938 program, approximately 500,000,000 man-hours of direct (site) employment. This employment, however, will be more evenly distributed over the entire construction period, the peak to be reached in midsummer 1939, when a weekly average of approximately 500,000 men will be employed.

As stated, I carry in this bill the political inhibitions substantially as they are carried in the conference report which we adopted a few days ago.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I carry in this bill another provision which I think will be wholesome. In section 6 (c) I provide that those on relief rolls who have been there for 12 consecutive months shall stand aside and the opportunity given to people who have not shared or participated in that program. I make this provision effective January 1, 1940. When it goes into effect there will be, according to information before our committee, three or four hundred thousand W. P. A. workers who have been on this program since its inception 4 or 5 years ago. In addition to that, there are between 750,000 and a million American citizens eligible and ready to be certified for W. P. A. who have never had any part in the program, a great army of people who have scratched the bottom of the flour barrel, who are standing back waiting while another and more favored group are receiving all of the benefits of Government relief.

Let us bear this in mind when we approach this problem of relief. It is a discussion about which we may get very emotional and very melodramatic if we wish to do so. For instance, I saw a statement which came from a distinguished legislator not long ago in which he stated he could not bear to think of cutting the recent emergency appropriation from \$875,000,000 to \$725,000,000 because it would mean that people would be without employment and would be hungry.

Mr. Chairman, there have been fourteen or fifteen million able-bodied American citizens unemployed all during this program and only about 3,000,000 of them have ever gotten on the W. P. A. rolls. Who has been shedding tears about the other eight or nine million? Where have they been all the time? They have been just as hungry as the rest of them. The 750,000 who are standing on the side lines are just as much American citizens as the man who has been on relief 4 or 5 years. The 750,000 are just as much entitled to consideration from the Government as the rest of those who have been getting all of it. So I say, let us divide the blessings of Government up a little bit and if a

man has had it for 4 or 5 years we will give him 6 months' notice that he is going to have to step aside and let some poor, unfortunate man or woman take his place.

Also I provide in this bill for a drastic reduction in the administrative personnel and overhead of the relief program. Evidence before our committee showed that W. P. A. now has about 2,000 on its Washington staff and 35,000 in the field. I venture to suggest that a lot of the political difficulties that W. P. A. has gotten into have been on account of that army of 35,000 administrative personnel scattered all over the country. I provide in this bill that we may utilize the State agencies and State employees for the administration of this program and that in the field there shall not be at any time in excess of 5,000 administrative employees and that in the home office there shall not be in excess of 1,500 administrative employees. Bear in mind if you take off the rolls or replace 35,000 administrative people in the field, you have made places for 100,000 relief workers at security wages. If you take away from the W. P. A. its heavy construction program you have permitted them to drastically reduce their heavy administrative expenses in running this program, consequently cutting down its administrative costs.

I could go on ad infinitum. As I stated in the beginning, there is nothing novel or sensational about this bill. I have no pride of authorship in it. I present the matter because I believe, with the President, it is a matter that Congress should approach leisurely, deliberately, carefully, and thoughtfully. If I can succeed in stimulating your thinking on the subject, and your active interest in trying to find a solution for the problem, and to cause our committee to begin a careful study and analysis of the situation, then everything I have started out to do will be accomplished and I shall feel that the Congress is for the first time perhaps approaching this perplexing problem in a way that may give promise of pleasing results. [Applause.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to speak briefly in respect to an item which you will find included in the hearings on this bill, but which is not actually in the bill itself for reasons which will be developed later. I refer to the matter of appropriation for the Federal Communications Commission.

For years on the floor of this House and elsewhere I have joined with other Members of the House on both sides of the aisle in advocating a thoroughgoing investigation of radio broadcasting and its regulation under the Federal Communications Commission. I have done so because it has seemed to me that such an investigation was absolutely essential if we are to have proper regulation of this activity which has come to play such a tremendous part in our national life.

No man, Mr. Chairman, can read the Federal Radio Act or the Federal Communications Act without realizing that Congress sought in those acts certain very definite objectives. Among these objectives was the elimination of monopoly or the evils of monopoly, the elimination of private ownership or the equivalent in radio frequencies, and the elimination of undesirable trafficking in licenses. And yet, Mr. Chairman, during recent years there has been continually increasing evidence indicating that no one of these objectives or other objectives sought by the Congress have been realized.

On the contrary, there has been increasing evidence indicating a virtual monopoly in this field by the three big broadcasting chains—Columbia, Mutual, and National. There has been mounting evidence also of practices growing up with the approval of the Commission such as that whereby radio stations and facilities are transferred from one party to another for an approved consideration far in excess of the replacement value of the assets transferred, a practice carrying with it all the possibilities for the capitalization of Government franchises to the detriment of the people as a whole, with which we have been familiar in other fields in the past.

Mr. Chairman, the hearings before your committee show no decrease in these tendencies during the past fiscal year.

On the contrary, they furnish further evidence of monopoly and further evidence of transfers of facilities for considerations in excess of their physical value. If you want an example of increasing monopoly I refer you to the transfer of WNAX, as a result of which during the last campaign an Iowa newspaper already controlling three frequencies was awarded a fourth frequency, with substantially blanket control over the State of Iowa. If you want further evidence of the transfer of facilities for apparently excessive consideration, you will find it in the table filed by the Communications Commission in connection with these hearings.

The record also indicates, Mr. Chairman, an absolute failure by the Communications Commission to formulate major policies, which, in my judgment, are fundamental to the proper regulation of radio broadcasting. We have no national communications policy today. Chairman McNinch has so testified. We have no standards of program service, despite the hundreds of complaints received in each and every year. No policy has been formulated as to the issue or transfer of radio licenses. No policy has been defined in respect to experimental licenses, in respect to the possible payment of license fees, in respect to many other important matters within the field of radio regulation. In fact, Mr. Chairman, I believe it is fair to state that regulation to date has proceeded in large measure in the absence of well-defined policies under frequent charges of favoritism, politics, and worse.

Incidentally, Mr. Chairman, I should like to call the attention of the members of this committee to that portion of the hearings which refers to the recent telephone investigation by the Communications Commission. I assume that every Member of this House desires proper regulation of all means of communication. I assume also that every Member of the House has anticipated a report within the terms of the resolution authorizing the investigation, giving "accurate and comprehensive" information with respect to the field investigated. I submit, however, Mr. Chairman, that the record before your committee raises very definitely the question whether it is not a practical impossibility for the Commission to comply with its mandate to furnish this Congress with information which may fairly be said to be "comprehensive and accurate."

If you will note the testimony in the hearings you will observe that the methods employed in the investigation were such as to deny to those investigated the right to produce their own witnesses, the right to cross-examine Government witnesses, and, until recently, the right to consideration of some 40 volumes of criticism and comment filed with respect to the testimony included in the record of the investigation. I am frank to state, Mr. Chairman, that in my judgment the testimony before your committee lends real foundation for the charges which have been made that the methods pursued in the investigation were both unworthy of a Federal commission and un-American.

I want now to say a word in regard to the steps which have recently been taken with a view to reorganizing the Federal Communications Commission. I believe this is important because of suggested legislation in this connection.

I have here a copy of Business Week for December 1938. In that publication you will find an article which starts out as follows, "Say 'Uncle' to Corcoran":

The Federal Communications Commission is the latest to feel the weight of Thomas Corcoran's hand. He is not only rewriting the basic law under which the F. C. C. is functioning; he is giving orders to the Commission. "We're getting rid of so-and-so," he telephoned one Commissioner. "You vote with us or else."

Under date of December 7 a front-page article appeared in the Washington Post under the heading "Bill Reported in Making To Scrap F. C. C.; Three-Man Board Believed Aim."

The article reads in part as follows:

Legislation designed to abolish the Federal Communications Commission and to substitute a more centralized administration is being drafted by Thomas G. Corcoran, coauthor of several New Deal acts. * * * It is believed to have the approval of Chairman Frank McNinch.

When Mr. McNinch was asked about the latter article he denied any knowledge of it, stating that he had not read it, and that, as far as he knew, no legislation had been drafted

by any human being in connection with the Commission. When asked if it was contemplated or was his thought that the Commission should be abolished and a more centralized administration substituted in its place, he declined to answer on the ground that the answer would involve communications between himself and the President.

Let me point out some of the steps that have been taken, with these newspaper statements as a background. The first step taken under the heading of "Reorganization" was the elimination of the general counsel. The general counsel, a man of years of experience, a veteran, was in effect discharged from the Commission, as I understand it, for inefficiency. I am informed that at the present time he is employed by another agency at exactly the salary which he earned with the F. C. C.

In his place the Commission employed two counsel, a general counsel and an assistant, Messrs. Dempsey and Koplovitz, 33 and 29 years of age, respectively, no doubt with ability, but with very limited experience, said to have been strongly recommended for appointment by Corcoran.

The second step was an attempt to persuade the Civil Service Commission to except from civil-service status about 50 of the staff of the F. C. C., including the head of the Information Service and the entire board of examiners.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. I wonder if the gentleman can give us any information as to why Mr. Wisner was dismissed from the office of Director of Information. I may say that in my long newspaper career here Mr. Wisner was one of my esteemed colleagues in the press gallery. I had constant contact with his activity at that time and later, when he had charge of the press relations of the F. C. C. I never knew a more conscientious, more industrious, and, in my opinion, more capable official than Mr. Wisner. He was always extremely helpful in his service to the representatives of the press, who hold him in the highest esteem. I was utterly amazed when I learned he had been incontinently fired from his position.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank the gentleman for his observation. My understanding is that Mr. Wisner has been in the service for a very long period of time—some 15 years, I think—and that his efficiency rating was excellent. As far as I am concerned, Mr. McNinch failed to give a satisfactory answer to the gentleman's query as to the reason for the removal.

The request for action by the Civil Service Commission was opposed by certain members of the F. C. C. and did not meet with favorable action by that Commission. The position of the Civil Service Commission is indicated by its statement that—

It may state in this connection that it believes it would not be obeying the direction of the President in his Executive order were it to concur in the recommendation of Chairman McNinch in his letter of September 23, to increase the number of nonmerit positions in the Federal Communications Commission.

That step having failed, another step was taken under the leadership of Chairman McNinch. This step consisted in the adoption of an order by the Communications Commission, an order adopted without prior submission to the Civil Service Commission, as required by applicable Executive orders, an order adopted also without apparent consideration of the veterans' preference applying to the discharge, dropping, or reduction in rank or salary of any honorably discharged soldier or sailor, an order which, among other things, proceeded to abolish entirely the office of the head of the Information Service and the entire Board of Examiners. The order was adopted by a 4 to 3 vote in the Commission.

In place of the head of the Information Service, Mr. Wisner, to whom the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow] has just made reference, and whose salary, incidentally, was \$4,600, the Commission employed a Director and Assistant Director, Mr. Ramsay, at a salary of \$7,200, Mr. Smith, at a salary of \$3,200, and, I think, also one or two additional persons in the clerical force. As I understand Mr. McNinch's testimony, the

functions of the new personnel are substantially those of the office which the order eliminated.

Of the members of the board of examiners, which was abolished by the order, all but two were transferred to the legal division under the jurisdiction of the general counsel. The other two were let go, one of them the chief of the division, Colonel Arnold, being a gentleman with a fine record overseas with the Rainbow Division who for years has had the rating of Special Assistant Attorney General, who at one time was Assistant Director of the Veterans' Administration and who had been for some three and a half years with the Federal Communications Commission.

No hearing was accorded those discharged.

Under the terms of the order a brand new method of hearing is provided for.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield, briefly.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman explain how the Government controls the issuance of licenses to the radio companies?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As a matter of policy, each license is subject to review every 6 months. Under the law they may be issued for a period of 3 years.

Mr. FISH. But, actually, are they issued for 6 months?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Actually, as a matter of practice, they are issued for a period of 6 months.

Mr. FISH. Therefore, the Government has complete control of these licenses every 6 months.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is correct.

Mr. FISH. Does not that give a great deal of control to the administration with respect to radio licenses?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think it does, and I am inclined to think from various points of view, including that of administrative expenditure, that it might be advisable to make the period a longer one.

As I was saying, a brand new procedure for hearings has been set up as a result of the order of the Commission on November 9. I think it is a matter of vital importance. If I understand the new procedure correctly, under its terms we no longer have a hearing of the facts before a specially qualified examiner with independent standing by reason of his civil-service status. We have no findings embodied in a public document, as a result of the hearing made by the examiner who heard and saw the witnesses testify. We have no embarrassing examiner's report which the Communications Commission must consider in arriving at its decision in any case.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

In place of that procedure, we have simply the taking of testimony by any employee of the Commission whom the Commission may designate and the preparation of proposed findings of fact for the Commission by any person whom the Commission may designate.

Listen to the testimony of Mr. McNinch in this connection. On page 1513 of the hearings, in response to an inquiry as to whether or not a member of the staff at a salary of \$2,400 a year was now acting in the capacity of examiner, Mr. McNinch replied that he saw no reason why—

A bright young lawyer, at \$2,400 a year, could not sit and take evidence; for he is not, as you recall, to make any comment or findings on the evidence, or do anything whatever with the evidence as taken except to transmit it bodily to the Commission as taken. He has no other function or duty in connection with it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. He makes no findings?

Mr. McNinch. None whatever.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. He does not prepare a report that goes to the Commission?

Mr. McNinch. No, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is prepared by some attorney in the force?

Mr. McNinch. Whoever the Commission may direct.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It may be entirely a different person from the one who takes testimony?

Mr. McNinch. It might be.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There are no special requirements; anybody may be designated.

Mr. McNinch. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, as I see it, this new procedure that has been set up by the Commission abolishes anything like the customary quasi judicial hearing that we have been used to under the Interstate Commerce Commission and other similar agencies. As I see it, the dividing line between the quasi judicial function of the examiner and the function of attorney representing the Commission is eliminated. The entire procedure is placed solely within the control of the general counsel, in this instance a man said to have been strongly recommended for the position by Corcoran. I question, Mr. Chairman, under these conditions, if an applicant obtains the type of hearing which as a matter of law he is entitled to.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. FISH. Does the gentleman believe it is a wise policy for newspapers to control the radio at the same time?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, that is a large question. I think it is one of the major items that ought to be gone into and carefully considered. I am opposed to undue monopoly in the broadcasting field, in any form. I am not prepared at the moment to say just where the line should be drawn.

Mr. FISH. I asked the question because I believe the gentleman has made a very thorough study of many aspects of this question.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think it is a major item that should have been gone into long ago, and that should be gone into now if we have the proper kind of investigation.

Mr. Chairman, the steps taken by the F. C. C., to which I have referred, look very much to me like steps along the course outlined in the newspaper articles to which I have referred. Taken in conjunction with the proposed three-man set-up, they look to me very much like an attempt to wipe out the Commission as we have known it in the past and to substitute a more centralized administration. They look further very much like an attempt to bring this quasi judicial agency under the domination of the executive branch of the Government, in line with the proposal embodied in the original reorganization bill a year ago which excited such condemnation from those primarily affected.

I could speak at length and in detail on this subject, Mr. Chairman, but I shall conclude. The move for a thoroughgoing congressional investigation of radio broadcasting and its regulation gained powerful support in this House last session. The President of the United States has now stated publicly that he is "thoroughly dissatisfied" with conditions at the Commission, and recommends remedial legislation.

Chairman McNinch looks forward to such legislation, and at page 1515 of the hearings makes the following statement:

There will be legislation, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, in all human probability, which will bring up the whole subject, in which I know you are interested, and it will give everybody an opportunity who is interested in it; because there could be no such legislation, I take it, without an opportunity for a thorough and full investigation and examination of the Commission, its work, its action—

And so forth.

Mr. Chairman, I agree with these sentiments 100 percent. In order to legislate we must, of course, first have a thorough and full investigation. There has been no thoroughgoing investigation in this field for upwards of 12 years.

I have at the moment a resolution providing for such an investigation pending before the Committee on Rules of this House. My good friend and colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY] has a similar resolution pending. There may be other similar resolutions before the Rules Committee. I hope, and hope sincerely, Mr. Chairman, that this House will see its way clear to authorize a real investigation in the very near future in order that we may have full information upon which to base new legislation as suggested by the President. [Applause.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARTIN].

RUSHMORE

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, in the Black Hills of South Dakota there is being executed the most colossal

and sublime sculpture ever conceived by the mind and executed by the hand of man. It so dwarfs the sculpture of the world that there is no comparison; there is only contrast. I refer to the group of great American figures being carved out of the granite summit of Mount Rushmore by Gutzon Borglum, the noted sculptor, who executed the living Lincoln head which has graced the rotunda of the Capitol Building for more than 30 years.

I have traveled through every State in the Union and seen all of its wonders, both natural and artificial, but when last September I rounded a point in the Black Hills from which this majestic spectacle can first be seen miles away—the heads and faces of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln—I felt at once that this was the sight of my life.

When at last I stood across the gorge from the base of the mountain and gazed up, the thought came to me that if the present race of men were to become extinct and a new generation came upon these gigantic heads hewed out of the mountain top, they would worship them as gods. It was impossible to keep one's eyes off of those great faces. One looked till his eyes ached, and kept on looking.

It seemed impossible that such human portrayals could be wrought out of rock in such gigantic proportions and invested with the personalities of men. The face of Washington, dominating the group, wears the same serene high dignity, the face of Lincoln carries the same brooding thought that we are familiar with in the most intimate representations of these great men; and for the first time I looked upon a face of Jefferson which gave me what seemed a distinct impression of the real man. I have no doubt the treatment of Theodore Roosevelt now in progress will be as satisfying as these other faces already limned upon the rock.

It is all the more incredible when one learns that from the crown of the head to the point of the chin it is 60 feet; that the nose is 17 feet in length, larger than the entire head of the Sphinx of Egypt; that the eye is 9 feet across and the mouth 18 feet; and that these heads are drawn to the scale of a man 465 feet tall. Sculpture on a scale never before attempted. I call it not colossal or stupendous. Such magnitude in art beggars all superlatives.

It is likewise incredible that these lifelike reliefs have been brought to their present state by hard-rock miners with diamond drills and dynamite. They have yet to be dressed and polished and brought to ultimate perfection by sculptors. But even if they were left as they are now they would stand for all time as living American history, expressed in imperishable character.

It is an awesome but not phantasmal thought that the rising sun of 10,000 years will light up those lofty and majestic countenances; that the storms of 10,000 years will beat in vain upon them; and that long after the star of empire has set and the true likeness of all other men who played a part in its history has been obliterated, these four great faces will still look down upon whatever type of man and government may flourish on the globe at that remote time.

Rooted deeply in the granite structure of the earth from which they have been carved, they are more firmly founded than the pyramids, more enduring than the sphinx. Only a major catastrophe of nature can destroy them.

To the man whose genius has made this priceless gift to the ages it must be a satisfaction beyond the power of words to express. Centuries hence people from all parts of the earth will journey to Rushmore to see a spectacle which dwarfs the sculptural wonders of Egypt and Greece and Rome. It is commensurate to the greatness of America, fixed forever.

I would that all Members of Congress might go to Rushmore and stand and look. The case would be complete for the appropriation of every dollar needed to finish this immortal work. God sparing me, I shall pass that way again. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT, AS INTERPRETED AND ENFORCED BY NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, DEPRIVES EMPLOYEES OF THE RIGHT TO BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY THROUGH REPRESENTATIVES OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, this bill carries an appropriation of \$3,189,600 for the Labor Board. The C. I. O. has wired many of us asking that the amount be increased to \$3,230,000.

The National Labor Relations Act is so unfit for the purpose for which it was enacted; it has been so misused by those appointed to administer it, that an amendment of the act leaving in office those who have been charged with its interpretation and enforcement will not insure to the employees the rights given them by the seventh section of the act.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTERING THE ACT SHOULD BE CHANGED

Inasmuch as an amendment of the act would leave the present personnel in full charge, the act itself should be repealed and an act to diminish the causes of labor disputes, drawn solely with that purpose in mind, should be re-enacted and a new body created for its enforcement, or the judicial powers incorporated in the act turned over to the Federal courts.

While general discussion and general arguments are of value, the citation of a few concrete instances showing the fallacies of the law and the spirit in which it is interpreted may bring home to all of us a realization of the present act's imperfections and the utter failure of those charged with its interpretation and enforcement to either understand or to be willing to carry out the purpose for which it was enacted.

A CONCRETE EXAMPLE

Let me call your attention now to one instance—and there are hundreds of them—which will show you just how this act, as interpreted, affects the worker and the employer.

The American Cyanamid Co., a Maine corporation, with its principal place of business and sales offices in New York City, through its ownership of the capital stock of seven companies, is engaged throughout a large part of the United States and in some foreign countries, in the manufacture and sale of chemicals, dyestuffs, and other products.

The company owns and operates directly a plant at Bound Brook, N. J., which is known as the Beetle plant. Another subsidiary of the parent company is the Calco Chemical Co., maintaining plants at Newark and Bound Brook, N. J., the Bound Brook plant being engaged in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

A majority of the employees of the Calco Chemical Co. formed an independent union, which is known as the Calco-craft. None of the employees in the Beetle plant belonged to this union.

The Chemical Workers Local, No. 20923, an A. F. of L. affiliate, had members in both the Beetle and the Calco Chemical Co. plants.

ARBITRARY SELECTION OF UNIT

Under section 9 (b) of the Wagner Law the Board has authority to decide whether in each case the unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining shall be the employer unit, craft unit, plant unit, or subdivision thereof.

ARBITRARY DENIAL OF REPRESENTATION

In July of 1937 the Calco-craft, acting under the act, filed a petition with the proper representative of the Board, alleging that it represented 955 production employees out of a total of 1,570 employed by the Calco Chemical Co., and asked that it be certified as the bargaining agent.

BOARD BEGINS COERCION

On September 2, 1937, acting upon charges filed by Chemical Workers local, the regional director issued a complaint against the Calco Chemical Co. and the American Cyanamid Co., charging the first with sponsoring the Calco-craft union.

FINDS COMPANIES GUILTY

Hearings were held on this complaint from September 9 to 30 and, on February 18, 1938, the trial examiner filed his intermediate report, finding that the Calco Chemical Co. and the American Cyanamid Co. had engaged in unfair labor practices and recommending that they cease and desist therefrom.

MAKES COLLUSIVE AGREEMENT

On March 28, 1938, the two companies, the Chemical Workers Union, and the Board entered into an agreement of settlement with reference to the unfair labor practices charged in the complaint of the Chemical Workers local filed in September of 1937, which provided that an order might be entered by the Board requiring, among other things, that the Calco Chemical Co. withdraw all recognition at its Bound Brook, N. J., plant from the Calcocraft—

As representative of its employees for the purpose of dealing with them concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work, and to disestablish all relations to said organization.

The agreement further provided that the companies reinstate and pay certain sums to certain employees who were members of the Chemical Workers local.

ENTERS COERCIVE ORDER

The Board, on the 28th of April 1938 dismissed in its entirety the complaint against the American Cyanamid Co. and made an order requiring, among other things, that the Calco Chemical Co.

Withdraw all recognition at its Bound Brook, N. J., plant from the Calcocraft as representative of its employees for the purpose of dealing with them concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment or conditions of work, and disestablish all relations to said organization.

The order further required the Calco Chemical Co. to post a notice for a period of at least 30 days in conspicuous places throughout all departments of its plants containing this statement:

The company will and hereby does withdraw all recognition from the Calcocraft as representative of its employees for the purpose of dealing with them concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work; and the company will and hereby does disestablish all relations with the Calcocraft.

HOLDS BELATED ELECTION

On the 7th of July 1938 the Board, having designated the Calco Chemical Co. and the American Cyanamid Co. at Bound Brook, N. J., as the appropriate unit, held an election of the employees of both of these companies at Bound Brook, N. J., for the purpose of enabling the employees to select their bargaining representatives.

It should be remembered that the Calcocraft had members only in the Calco Chemical Co., while the Chemical Workers local had members in the Calco Chemical Co. plant and also in the Beetle plant of the American Cyanamid Co.

It should also be noted that the ballot submitted to the employees did not contain the name of the Calcocraft and the question to be decided by the employees was whether or not they desired that the Chemical Workers Local be chosen as the representative for collective bargaining.

The Board by this procedure strengthened the Chemical Workers local and weakened the Calcocraft by adding to the number of qualified voters the workers in the Beetle plant.

On the election board were five representatives of the two companies and five representatives of the Chemical Workers local. No one representing the Calcocraft was permitted to sit on the board.

This election, notwithstanding the adverse conditions under which it was held, resulted in a determination of the production employees of the two plants that they did not desire the Chemical Workers local as their bargaining agent.

BOARD DISREGARDS ELECTION

Here you will note that the Board by its order required the employer to withdraw from all recognition of the bargaining representatives selected by the employees by a majority vote.

Section 7 of the act provides:

Employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

You would assume, would you not, that under this section the employees would have the right to be represented by the Calcocraft for all bargaining purposes?

You would assume, would you not, that they would not be forced to accept the Chemical Workers local as their bargaining agent after they had rejected that organization by more than a majority vote?

DEPRIVES EMPLOYEES OF RIGHT TO PRESENT GRIEVANCE

In view of the provision in section 9 (a) which reads—

Provided, That any individual employee or a group of employees shall have the right at any time to present grievances to their employer—

Would you not assume that the majority of the production employees in the Calco Chemical Co. would have that right?

Yet the Board denied them that right in its order of April 28, 1938, for it expressly provided that, in its Bound Brook plant, the Calco Chemical Co. withdraw all recognition—

From the Calcocraft as representative of its employees for the purpose of dealing with them concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work.

From the decision of the Board denying the employees the right given them by the act itself, the employees have no right of appeal to the courts unless the Board has seen fit, as it does not in the vast majority of cases, to make the employees parties to the hearings before the trial examiner or the Board. Employees, by the act and by the interpretation placed upon it by the Board, are deprived as a rule of any right of appeal to the courts.

This is the Board which is today asking that we appropriate \$3,189,600 for the carrying on of its operations—a Board which in this particular case has gone directly contrary to the provisions of the act and has denied to the workers of the Calco Chemical Co. the right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

A. F. OF L. GENERAL COUNSEL CONTENTS EMPLOYEES DENIED SELF-ORGANIZATION

Will you listen, please, to this statement?—

One would imagine by the position taken by the board that section 7 was an absolute guaranty to all employees to self-organization. One would imagine that every employee under section 7 has the absolute right to freedom of choice in respect to representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining. Nothing can be further from the truth.

That statement was made before the United States Supreme Court on the 17th day of October 1938 by the Honorable Joseph A. Padway, general counsel for the American Federation of Labor, who was then speaking on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It is not my statement; it is his statement.

Getting back now to the plight of the production employees of the Calco Chemical Co., the Board having ordered that the company withdraw all recognition from their union, that the company refuse even to meet them, although that right was given them by subdivision (a) of section 9 of the act, on the 28th of July 1938, they filed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit a petition to review and set aside the order of the Board.

BOARD RESCINDS ITS ORDER

On August 12, 1938, the Board notified the Calcocraft that it would apply to the court for permission to vacate and set aside its findings and order of April 28, 1938, for the purpose of taking further proceedings before the Board.

On August 18, 1938, the Board did enter its order vacating and setting aside its findings and order of April 28 and directing that such further proceedings be taken as the Board might be advised were necessary or desirable.

BOARD TAKES ADVANTAGE OF ITS OWN NEGLIGENCE

The Board stated in this order that it was made pursuant to the authority conferred by paragraph (d) of section 10 of the act, which provides:

Until a transcript of the record in a case shall have been filed in a court, as hereinafter provided, the Board may at any time, upon reasonable notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any finding or order made or issued by it.

In connection with this reason given by the Board let me call your attention to the fact that from the time of the making of the order on the 28th of April 1938 up to the time

of the filing by the Calcochemical of its petition with the circuit court of appeals on the 28th of July 1938, the Board had taken no proceedings in that court for the enforcement of its order and hence had not filed a transcript of the record as it would be required to do if it took such proceedings.

Subdivision (f) of section 10 provides for an appeal from a final order of the Board by any person who has been aggrieved and requires the aggrieved party to file in the court a transcript of the entire writing of the proceedings "certified by the Board."

In this particular case, although Robert B. Watts, associate general counsel for the Board, on July 28, 1938, stated in writing that "the record will be certified and filed as promptly as possible and you will be notified of the filing," the Board did not certify the record; but on August 18 it set aside its order, assigning as one reason for its action that a transcript of the record had not been filed; thus taking advantage of its own wrong after it had violated its own promise.

And this is the Board which today is asking that it be given \$3,189,600.

The circuit court of appeals permitted the Board to withdraw and set aside its order of April 28, 1938, and the Board is once more either taking proceedings or considering the matter.

EMPLOYER, HAVING OBEYED THE BOARD'S ORDER TO REINSTATE AND PAY EMPLOYEES FOR LOST TIME, AFTER REINSTATEMENT AND PAYMENT, FINDS THE ORDER VACATED

In the meantime, the employer has reinstated and paid the men it was ordered to reinstate and to pay by an order which the Board itself has now vacated.

Were the men so entitled to be paid the sums which the company did pay them? Was it right and just and equitable that the company be required to pay those men? If it was, why should the order be now set aside?

After ordering that the Calco Chemical Co. withdraw all recognition from the Calcochemical as representative of its employees and refuse to deal with them concerning their grievances, the Board now sets aside that order and retains the case for further proceedings—this more than a year and a half after the Board assumed jurisdiction of this labor controversy.

For a year and a half the Labor Board has been interfering in the relationship existing between this employer and its employees, and the employees are still deprived of the right of collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing.

The foregoing is just one of many, many like cases.

Let another case be cited.

On the 31st day of December 1936 the C. I. O. and its communistic allies took over the automobile factories at Flint, Mich. They held possession of those factories until the 11th day of February 1937. The direct loss to the wage-earners of General Motors alone has been set at a million dollars a day.

During the whole period of 44 days and from that day down to this date, what has the Labor Board done to lessen the cause of industrial dispute? Has it made a complaint against General Motors?

As early as Tuesday, January 5, 1937, General Motors inserted a full-page ad in the Detroit papers in which, among other things, it stated:

General Motors is pledged to collective bargaining on the basis of absolute and uninfluenced freedom of choice on the part of any worker to join any organization without coercion, restraint, or intimidation.

The Board did not, as it has authority to do under the act, make a complaint; it did not determine the bargaining unit; it did not call an election to select representatives for collective bargaining. It, by its silence, lent active assistance to those who unlawfully occupied those plants.

Defiance of law, violence, riots, anarchy, and bloodshed continued and this Labor Board, which is now asking for upwards of \$3,000,000, took no effective measures to end the dispute, to lessen the causes of dispute.

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On January 28, 1937, in another full page ad in the Detroit Free Press, General Motors, after referring to its statement of January 5, among other things, said:

Three weeks have passed. During that time we have earnestly striven to do everything possible to develop negotiations with the group that has attacked us, in the hopes of reaching a satisfactory solution that will protect the interests of all involved and enable you to go back to work. * * * Over a hundred thousand have signified their desire to return to work. * * * I have told you before and you yourself have always known that you are deprived of the right to work by a small minority who have seized certain plants and are holding them as ransom to enforce their demands.

It again announced its willingness to negotiate as soon as its plants were vacated.

When it was apparent that the citizens of Flint would no longer submit to the unlawful acts of the sit-down strikers and that a force was being organized to throw the sit-down strikers out of the plants, without the cracking of a single head or the breaking of a single limb, the sit-down strikers marched out and, on the 11th day of February 1937, a written agreement with General Motors was signed.

What is the situation today? Homer Martin, the leader of the sit-down strikers of 1937 recently said there had been since the signing of that agreement, 1,000 wildcat strikes.

Two years have passed and today General Motors is refusing to bargain collectively with its employees. Why? Not because it does not wish to bargain collectively with representatives of the unions, but because there is no one with whom it can bargain.

Homer Martin claims that he is the man who represents the U. A. W. A. Thomas, of a rival group, says that he and his associates are the ones with whom collective bargaining should be carried on.

General Motors does not know, it cannot know, with whom it can safely bargain and through it all the Labor Board, which 2 years ago could have made a complaint, called an election, designated the bargaining unit and determined the representatives for collective bargaining, sits, so far as solving the real problem is concerned, idly by.

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Does the gentleman know that the Labor Board is the father of the C. I. O. in this country and is more responsible for labor trouble than any other factor in this country today?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Answering the gentleman from Missouri, I may say that I do not know whether it is the father of that law or of this trouble, but I do know—because the record shows it—that since the Labor Board has been active we have had in 1 year more strikes, more days lost to the wage earners, more days of employment lost in 1 year than we had in 4 years before the act went into effect.

Mr. GEYER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. GEYER of California. I am wondering if there might not be other contributing factors such as greater mechanization of our industries rather than just the existence of the Labor Board. Would the gentleman care to discuss this feature?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I freely admit there are various causes, but the one outstanding cause is the fact that the Labor Board has taken under its wing one labor organization and has been attempting to build up that organization at the expense of all others. It has gone partisan. That is what is the matter with it. It is aiding the C. I. O. in its effort to tax every worker in the United States, or to try to tax every worker in the United States. The Board is putting the C. I. O. in a position to make every man who wants to work pay tribute to it. If you do not believe me, get any of the newspaper boys in a corner and ask them if they can hold their jobs without paying dues to the C. I. O. What will they tell you? Ask them; try it.

It is time we amend the Wagner Act—rather it is time we repealed it, because only by repealing it can we get rid of

the present officials. In its place let us enact a law to carry out the purpose of the original Wagner Act, which was to diminish the causes of labor disputes.

Let us rewrite the law so that those charged with interpreting it, with determining whether there has been a violation of its provisions, are separate and distinct from those investigating or prosecuting complaints. Let us not have in one group of men or in one board those who are charged with the functions of a detective or sheriff, a prosecuting attorney, and a judge.

Let us by the act itself give protection, not only to the employer but real protection to the individual employee, as well as to the union organizer and the union.

Let us by all means provide for a fair and impartial interpretation and administration of the law.

If we are to have a Federal agency charged with investigating complaints of unfair labor practice, let us then vest the judicial functions, which the Labor Board as now constituted exercises, either with the Federal courts or a new independent agency, not connected in any way with those who receive, investigate, and prosecute complaints of unfair labor practice.

When we have done these things we will at least be on the road toward a mitigation of the causes of labor disputes. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

THE MOUNT RUSHMORE MEMORIAL

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the remarks of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARTIN], who told you of his recent personal visit to the Mount Rushmore Memorial. It is incomparably the greatest memorial we have in America, and will be completed for a fraction of what is spent on other efforts of less grandeur and permanence.

The Mount Rushmore Memorial is converting a granite mountain into the great heads of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. The sculpturing is being done by Gutzon Borglum, whose Lincoln head and Greenway figure are here in the Capitol.

The work has been in process for about 11 years. It has not been possible under the funds available to work steadily all of that time, but year by year progress has been made. At the outset, the funds were to be raised by private subscription, and about \$100,000 was so raised. In addition, the State of South Dakota has spent over \$1,000,000 in building highways to the memorial. And, I may add, the crowds last summer were so great at the mountain that more roads must be added this year.

When President Coolidge visited the Black Hills in the summer of 1927, he visited Mount Rushmore and saw there the gigantic size of the work and began to understand what it was all about. It was at his suggestion that Federal interest developed in Mount Rushmore. Since then, each President has visited the mountain and has added his support to its completion.

THE EXTENT OF FEDERAL PARTICIPATION

The first legislative act passed by the Congress providing participation by the Federal Government called for matching what had been provided by private subscription. A few years later it was provided that the full amount of the \$200,000 contribution authorized by the Federal Government should be made available. This was later supplemented by a \$250,000 authorization and a bill passed during the last Congress authorized \$300,000; making a total of \$750,000 authorized for the participation of the Federal Government in the construction of the Mount Rushmore Memorial. The \$250,000 item in the pending appropriation bill is the balance in the last authorization and, based on the promise of the sculptor to the committee, is for the completion of the figures by June 30, 1940.

The work is being carried on under the supervision of the Mount Rushmore Memorial Commission, a body named by the President and headed by the Honorable KEY PITTMAN, Senator from Nevada, as chairman.

The gentleman from Colorado spoke of the size of the memorial. It might be helpful in visualizing for those who have not seen it to realize that the scale of the Mount Rushmore figures are such that if you were to take off the tapered part at the top of the Washington Monument the figures would be on the scale of a man that high, the height of the Washington Monument. The head of George Washington would just fit within the dome of the Capitol Building. It is the most colossal sculpture the world has ever seen; it will outlast anything man has ever built or carved, heretofore.

A MONUMENT FOR ALL AGES TO COME

It is important to remember the kind of granite out of which the Mount Rushmore Memorial is being carved. The late Dr. O'Harra, former president of the State School of Mines at Rapid City, when the mountain was being examined determined that the rate of erosion in the granite was at the rate of one-fourth of an inch in a hundred thousand years. The sculptor said he thereupon added 18 inches to the length of the nose of George Washington with the thought that it would add millions of years to the life of the monument. In any event, the monument will be there for all conceivable time.

It is situated in the heart of the continent far away from any place where any vandal nation might have any desire or opportunity to bomb or destroy it. Sculpture in the past has been the booty of raiding armies. When the Greeks were at the height of their power, and when the Romans were at the height of their power, they looted the capitals they captured and took away the great sculpture that had been collected. The Rushmore Memorial simply will not be moved. It is part of the mountain itself.

A woman gazing at the Washington head a few summers ago said, "It looks as if it had been there for all time." Of course, it had; but it took genius to reveal it. The sculptor took a rough, scarred mountain crossed with crevices and crossed with the striations of centuries, peeled off the face of it, and there revealed fresh granite, and gave it life. The heads live. They have features such as those on Borglum's Lincoln in the rotunda of the Capitol, and will speak for all time to come of the kind of men who gave character and form to the Republic.

TO BE COMPLETED IN 1941

On the showing that was made before the subcommittee in the hearings the sculptor proposes to complete the figures by the end of June 1940. The appropriation in this bill is for the completion of the work. These figures start at the head and carry down below the hands until the figures finally blend into the mountain.

Mr. SIROVICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SIROVICH. May I call the attention of the distinguished gentleman to the fact that in the magnificent work that Gutzon Borglum has been doing and the hundreds of men he has been employing all these years, not one human being has been injured or killed in this work; and while insurance companies in the beginning refused to insure these men, they are today willing to insure them and have insured them.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is a very significant observation and should be considered along with the fact they have been working under tremendous handicaps. They went out there to sculpture a mountain not reached by roads or highways. They had only a rough logging trail at the outset over which to carry the powder, tools, and machinery that were necessary.

Gigantic excavation or construction is something that ordinarily entails many accidents and possibly the loss of life, even when you are not trying to preserve a mountain for sculpture.

ing while you blast it. Here men had to be swung down from a mountaintop to work for hours suspended in a harness, while the wind blew upon them unprotected. The men are transported to the work in a bucket by a cable that crosses a great canyon. The mountain is a great mountain that stands in bold relief against the sky, and the men working on the skyline seem like pygmies.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SHOULD SEE THIS MEMORIAL

It is really breath-taking and stirs the hundreds of thousands who see it each year as it stirred the gentleman from Colorado. I hope every Member of Congress may see Mount Rushmore. When the Legislative Committee was considering it a year ago and questions were asked about the details, I said, as others have said, that the answer to every question in reference to Mount Rushmore is to see it. You will come away with a greater love for your country than you ever have had before.

A member of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], at one time told me he found it difficult to justify this project. I said, "I hope you will go there and see it." I was pleased recently to hear him say that he visited it last summer and it exceeded all his expectations, and that he believed the memorial by all means should be completed.

I may say that one of the reasons for urgency in completing the memorial is that undertakings of this character naturally depend on the personality and the genius of the men behind them. The sculptor of this memorial is now 67 years of age. The finishing touches that are now required call for his personal and immediate supervision. Those of us who have seen this memorial grow realize it is important that it be completed while the sculptor is at the height of his powers and able to give it the finishing touches it deserves.

I urge every one of you who believes in the perpetuation of American ideals to see Mount Rushmore, and do it at your first opportunity. [Applause.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LANHAM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the independent offices appropriation bill, 1940 (H. R. 3743), had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD the remarks I made today and include therein a few short statements.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD the remarks I made today and to include therein some of my remarks before the legislative committee dealing with the subject on which I spoke.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement prepared by the Domestic Fats and Oils Conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including therein a copy of a letter I sent to Mr. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, and a copy of his reply.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I did not know the Committee was going to rise so early. I had asked permission to address the Committee for 10 minutes in connection with a subject about which I believe the House should know something this evening. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, in the independent offices appropriation bill, now under consideration, there is a legislative provision that not more than \$10,000 can be paid to a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Board of Tax Appeals, the Maritime Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, or the Tariff Commission. I say this is not economy, and when the provision is reached I propose to make a point of order against it. I believe I can prove the provision is not a limitation within the meaning of the Holman rule, because in the end it will provide for an additional expenditure of the Government rather than a reduction. True, it might be a saving on this appropriation bill, but later on it will cost the taxpayer more.

There are four cases which have been tried by the Court of Claims involving situations where the Congress, by adding a limitation on an appropriation bill or not appropriating sufficient money, had reduced the salary of an official of the Government below the amount provided in the organic law. In each instance the Court of Claims rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff.

On two occasions the Government appealed to the Supreme Court, and in each case the Supreme Court sustained the Court of Claims. This convinces me, and I believe it should convince the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole such a provision does not involve a saving, because the officials will go to the Court of Claims and demand that they receive the salary the statute provides. Then the Attorney General will have to employ an attorney and probably pay him \$10,000 to fight the case. When finally decided, if precedents count for anything, the decision will be in favor of the officials.

It is my purpose to bring these decisions to the Chamber tomorrow and place them at the disposal of the Chairman. I hope when I put the citations in the RECORD tomorrow those interested will look up the cases.

The citations are:

Robert M. Danford against United States, Court of Claims Reports, 51, 61, page 286: Court held plaintiff was entitled to recover. As commandant of Military Academy, statute provided he was to receive pay of a lieutenant colonel. For 2 years pay was reduced due to failure of Congress to appropriate sufficient money.

Strong against United States, Court of Claims Reports, 1924-25, page 627: Statute provided that each professor at the Military Academy whose service exceeds 10 years shall have pay and allowance of colonel. Court held pay and allowance fixed by law and while Treasury could not pay until necessary appropriation was made, the liability of the United States to pay exists independently of the appropriation and may be enforced by proceedings in the Court.

United States against Laughton, United States Reports, October term, 1885-86, page 389: Court of Claims held Laughton, Minister to Haiti, was entitled to salary allowed by law. Government appealed to Supreme Court. Court held in part that, according to the settled rules of interpretation, a statute fixing the annual salary of a public officer at a named sum without limitation as to time, should not be deemed abrogated or suspended by subsequent enactments which merely appropriated a less amount.

James against United States, United States Reports, volume 202, October term, 1905: Charles P. James was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. After his death administratrix brought suit to recover \$6,688.90, holding judge was paid at rate of \$4,000 per annum while statute fixed salary at \$5,000. Judgment favorable to plaintiff.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. Is it not true that the same provision has been carried in similar appropriation bills ever since the Economy Act of 1933?

Mr. COCHRAN. In part it has been carried in such bills, and I understand that right at the moment the officials affected are preparing to go to the Court of Claims.

Mr. MICHENER. In other words, the officials are receiving the salaries provided in this bill and have been receiving these specified amounts since the Economy Act?

Mr. COCHRAN. In some instances, yes, they are receiving less salary than the statute provides; but with respect to at least two commissions mentioned in this bill, the Maritime Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Authority, you are reducing the salaries for the first time.

Mr. MICHENER. You are reducing their salaries below what these men are getting now?

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes. That, I insist, is a matter for the legislative committees. Let those committees look into the work the officials are performing and report to the House if they feel they are overpaid.

I believe in saving money for the Government, and I think my record shows it; but I say that this provision should not be in the bill. It will cost the taxpayer more in the end. If you want to reduce salaries, submit your proposal to the proper legislative committee, bring in a bill, and let the House vote on it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I believe we can say in general that the committee felt these men who are on comparable commissions should be treated alike. Does not the gentleman believe an amendment is in order under the Holman rule, which proposes to reduce any item of salary?

Mr. COCHRAN. But are they on comparable commissions? In view of the decisions of the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court, I do not believe an amendment is in order that reduces the salary of an official below what the statute provides, if it can be shown by court decisions the cost to the Government will be increased in the end.

Mr. MICHENER. If the gentleman will yield further, I may say I agree with the gentleman that the committee cannot bring in legislation on the bill, and that if the statute fixes a salary the committee cannot on an appropriation bill change the amount fixed by the statute if a point of order is made against the provision. However, the committee may appropriate a smaller amount, and what are you going to do with the committee if it does not, in its appropriation bill, appropriate the amount provided in the statute as the statutory salary?

Mr. COCHRAN. Try and defeat the committee's recommendation. In each of the cases I refer to, the Court of Claims certified to the Appropriations Committee the amount that was due, plus interest, and your Appropriations Committee appropriated that amount and paid the claim.

Mr. MICHENER. I understand that.

Mr. COCHRAN. I realize the committee will argue it is justified in making all salaries the same. We must understand the duties of the officials are not all the same. We have just set up the Maritime Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Authority. In both instances provisions were made to pay the Commissioners and Administrator \$12,000 a year. The time to have reduced that was when the bill was pending. Here you have situations where just recently the

Congress, the last Congress in one instance, passed legislation fixing the salary at a certain sum and now in this Congress, not the Legislative Committee but the Appropriations Committee, says we do not propose to pay them more than \$10,000 per year. You have men on the Commissions who are setting up new organizations. One commission—the Maritime Commission—is handling a billion and a quarter dollars. They are doing a good job, and some of the members of the Commission could get much more with private corporations. The Civil Aeronautics Authority requires technical men also, experts in this line, and there is a great demand for men of their ability in private industry. We have good men and they took the positions expecting to get what the law provided, and you should not now reduce their salaries in this way.

This is false economy, if that is what you are striving at. Why, if this procedure is recognized and upheld, if Congress did not like an official who could not be removed, there would be nothing to prevent the committee from providing that not more than \$1 a year should be paid from the appropriation for that certain official. He would either have to accept the dollar per year or resign.

Outstanding executives, well schooled in the work they are engaged in, will in the end save money in administration, while incompetent officials will do just the opposite. The provision should be stricken from the bill.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to any reduction in the amount to be allowed the National Labor Relations Board and I favor the Budget estimate of \$3,229,600 for that Board. In support of this, Mr. Speaker, I wish to read from telegrams I have received from labor unions in my district:

Request you support administration's demand for appropriation for Labor Board.

This comes from the miners' union at Stockett, Mont.

Then from Roundup, Mont., also from a miners' union:

Request your support of administration's demand for appropriation for Labor Board.

This is signed by Local Union 3574, at Roundup, Mont.

This telegram comes from Bearcreek, Mont., in Carbon County:

Request you support administration demand for appropriation for Labor Board.

This comes from the secretary of the miners' union at Bearcreek.

I have here another one from Great Falls, Mont., signed by the Cascade County Trade and Labor Assembly, the largest local labor organization in Montana:

Urgently request that you use your utmost efforts to provide for appropriation of \$3,230,000 for National Labor Relations Board without riders or qualifications.

Again, from the same organization, a similar request, and then from Great Falls comes another telegram, signed by the United Mine Workers of America, Sandcoulee, Mont.:

We respectfully and urgently request you vote full appropriation to National Labor Relations Board without riders or conditions attached.

Again, from Great Falls, another labor union wires:

Urge you vote for full appropriation to National Labor Relations Board without riders or conditions attached.

Again from Great Falls, from another union, John Clark, Great Falls Mill and Smelter Men's Union, the second largest labor organization in my district:

Urge vote for full appropriation to N. L. R. B., without riders or conditions.

Again a telegram reading:

Vital that appropriations for N. L. R. B. go through in full without riders.

Signed "Montana State Industrial Union Council," which is, perhaps, the third largest labor organization in the Second Congressional District, which I represent.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the requests and pleadings of these people should be given heed in this body, which is the only forum to which they can present their claims, and that this amount requested by the Budget should be appropriated.

The Budget, if no one else, certainly knows the amount that will be necessary to carry on the work of the Labor Relations Board. It is true the Board has been under some criticism, but it does not make any difference what kind of board you have, you will always find critics; and, in my opinion, this Board has done the best it could under the circumstances, and, in my opinion, the Budget is right when it asks for this much money for them to carry on during the coming year.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It should be stated that the committee is recommending, in the item that is recommended here, an increase over last year, both to take care of the increased personnel in the field and an increase here in Washington. The committee made its suggestion of some reduction in the Budget estimate because it felt that it was not necessary to have as large an increase in Washington as originally requested; and on this point I want to read a couple of sentences from the hearings when a Member asked certain questions of Mr. Madden, Chairman of the Board.

Mr. STARNES. Mr. Madden, since the Board, under the act, has become a permanent establishment, and has received the approval not only of Congress but now of the Supreme Court, do you anticipate a lessening in the number of cases to come before you?

Mr. MADDEN. I certainly do, ultimately. There is not any question about that.

On the basis of the fact that the decision of the Supreme Court was expected to lessen the trend of cases coming before the Board, the committee felt it was generous in giving them some increase; but felt, with the prospect of the number of cases being reduced, it was not necessary to make as large an increase as was asked for originally.

Mr. O'CONNOR. It is my conviction that the business before the Board will increase rather than decrease.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. Under special order of the House heretofore made, the gentleman from Montana [Mr. THORKE] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. THORKE. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to use that time today.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 13. An act for the relief of John Mulhern; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 60. An act for the relief of Dierks Lumber & Coal Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 87. An act for the relief of Leslie Truax, to the Committee on Claims.

S. 90. An act to provide for the punishment of persons transporting stolen animals in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 92. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to certain settlers in the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nev.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 167. An act to amend clause (4b) of subsection (b) of section 203 of the Motor Carrier Act, 1935; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 185. An act to amend section 224 of the Criminal Code so as to penalize the making of false claims for the loss of insured mail matter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 218. An act for the relief of Manuel D. A. Otero, as administrator of the estate of Teresita S. Otero, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 219. An act for the relief of Emma Gomez; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 313. An act to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Lester P. Barlow against the United States; to the Committee on War Claims.

S. 323. An act for the relief of E. C. Beaver, who suffered loss on account of the Lawton, Okla., fire, 1917; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 342. An act for the relief of L. L. Stokes; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 470. An act for the relief of Alice Minnick; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 532. An act for the relief of Mabel Foote Ramsey, widow of William R. Ramsey, Jr., late special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 760. An act for the relief of Mrs. Guy A. McConaha; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 766. An act for the relief of the Missoula Brewing Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution authorizing the holding of ceremonies in the rotunda in connection with the presentation of a statue of the late Will Rogers; to the Committee on the Library.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 7, 1939, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Public hearings will continue Tuesday, February 7, 1939, at 10 a. m., on social-security legislation in the Ways and Means Committee room in the New House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m. Tuesday, February 7, 1939. Business to be considered: Continuation of hearing on H. R. 2531—transportation bill. Mr. R. V. Fletcher, of the American Association of Railroads, will be the witness.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, February 7, 1939, at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of continuing the consideration of H. R. 2880, "To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes," carrying out partially the recommendations of the Hepburn report.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing in room 219, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday, February 7, 1939, on the bills listed below:

H. R. 785, Draft Convention No. 53, officers' competency (BLAND); H. R. 947 (SEGER), H. R. 950 (KENNEDY), H. R. 1639 (BREWSTER), H. R. 1641 (BATES of Massachusetts), H. R. 1799 (MALONEY), H. R. 1805 (HALL), H. R. 2534 (CULKIN), H. R. 2641 (DIMOND), H. R. 3210 (CANNON of Florida), H. R. 3216 (SCHAFFER of Wisconsin), H. R. 3228 (McCORMACK), H. J. Res. 118 (SHANLEY).

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the committee rooms in the Capitol at 11 a. m., Tuesday, February 7, 1939, to consider the following: House

Resolution 78, requesting information of the State Department on Mexican relations, and House Joint Resolution 150, Third International Congress for Microbiology.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in room 446, House Office Building, Wednesday, February 8, 1939, at 10:30 a. m., for the public consideration of House Joint Resolution 90 and H. R. 2200.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS

The Committee on Pensions will hold a hearing at 10 a. m. Wednesday, February 8, 1939, on H. R. 2301, to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act granting pensions and increases of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or the China Relief Expedition, to certain maimed soldiers, to certain widows, minor children, and helpless children of such soldiers and sailors, and for other purposes," approved May 1, 1926.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing in room 219, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m. Tuesday, February 21, 1939, on the bill (H. R. 3576) to make effective the provisions of the Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936.

It is contemplated that the hearing on Tuesday, February 7, 1939, on H. R. 785 and related bills will deal with the exemption of vessels of less than 200 gross tons from the provisions of the treaty. The hearing on Tuesday, February 21, on H. R. 3576 will deal particularly with legislation necessary to make effective the provisions of the treaty and problems arising in connection with the provisions of the treaty.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold public hearings in room 219, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., on the bills and dates listed below:

Tuesday, March 14, 1939:

H. R. 180, H. R. 202, construction of a Nicaraguan Canal; H. R. 201, additional facilities for Panama Canal; H. R. 2667, construction of a Mexican canal.

Tuesday, March 21, 1939:

H. R. 137, H. R. 980, H. R. 1674, relating to annuities for Panama Canal construction force.

Thursday, March 23, 1939:

H. R. 139, H. R. 141, H. R. 142, H. R. 1819, miscellaneous Panama Canal bills.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

392. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an alternate arrangement of the estimates of appropriation for the Health Department (excluding hospitals, etc.), District of Columbia (H. Doc. No. 150); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

393. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, amounting to \$6,723,000 (H. Doc. No. 151); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

394. A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting the draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to regulate the hours during which streets, alleys, etc., shall be lighted"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

395. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, transmitting the official report of the National Institute of Arts and Letters for the year 1938; to the Committee on the Library.

396. A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting recommendation of the enactment of

legislation to empower the Supreme Court to prescribe rules of pleading, practice, and procedure in criminal cases with respect to any or all proceedings prior to and including verdict or plea of guilty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

397. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize certain officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps, the Naval Reserve, and the Marine Corps Reserve, to accept such medals, orders, decorations, and presents as have been tendered them by foreign governments; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 3743. A bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 23). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 1690) granting a pension to Robert C. Humphrey; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1695) granting a pension to Bertha C. Keith; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1706) granting a pension to John D. Pearson; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1724) granting an increase of pension to Emily L. Watkins; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1738) granting a pension to Harold A. Staats; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1746) granting a pension to Samuel D. Russell; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1886) granting a pension to Emma Washburn; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1925) granting an increase of pension to Hanna Sophia Westcott; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1926) granting a pension to Mae E. Fletcher; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1927) granting a pension to Ruby C. Fletcher; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1931) granting a pension to Manning E. Wilson; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2105) granting a pension to Sherman Lee Rhea; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2114) granting a pension to Elmer J. Rush; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2227) granting a pension to Frances H. Cochran; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2235) granting a pension to Joseph K. Sullivan; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2236) granting a pension to Walter Connolly; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2240) granting a pension to James Vergil Wright; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 3744. A bill for the protection of the bald eagle; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 3745. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to invite other nations to participate in the commemoration and observance of the four hundredth anniversary of the explorations of Francisco Vásquez de Coronado, and authorizing an appropriation for such commemoration and observance; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 3746. A bill to authorize a preliminary examination of the Illinois River and its tributary (Gimlet Creek) in the State of Illinois for flood control, for run-off and water-flow retardation, and for soil-erosion prevention; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. DOXEY:

H. R. 3747. A bill to provide for improved agricultural land utilization by authorizing rehabilitation of drainage works; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FISH:

H. R. 3748. A bill to reduce the rate of interest on loans secured from the Government on Government life-insurance policies; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 3749. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in regard to rates for transportation between rate-making or geographical sections of the United States designated for rate-making purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEE:

H. R. 3750. A bill to amend section 2 (a) of the act entitled "An act to establish a retirement system for employees of carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and for other purposes," approved August 29, 1935; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 3751. A bill to authorize the construction and use of underground pneumatic-tube service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 3752. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 (U. S. C., 1934 edition, title 47, sec. 303), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 3753 (by request). A bill to provide for the construction of certain privately financed self-liquidating highways of superior standard and other public works pertinent thereto, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 3754. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a retirement system for employees of carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and for other purposes," approved August 29, 1935; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 3755. A bill to transfer, assign, and convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a certain tract of land, containing about 6½ acres, situate in Tinicum Township, Delaware County, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. R. 3756. A bill to provide for the acquisition by the Federal Government and the public ownership and operation of the iron and steel industry of the United States of America; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHAPMAN:

H. R. 3757. A bill to amend subsection 9 of section 13 (a) of the act approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1069), entitled "Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938"; to the Committee on Labor.

H. R. 3758. A bill to amend subsection (10) of section 13 (a) of the act approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1069), entitled "Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938"; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. DEROUEN:

H. R. 3759. A bill to authorize a National Mississippi River Parkway and matters relating thereto; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GAVAGAN:

H. R. 3760. A bill to extend the filing date under section 500, Public Law No. 844, Seventy-fourth Congress; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. GILCHRIST:

H. R. 3761. A bill to provide for the construction of a Federal building in Fort Dodge, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

H. R. 3762. A bill making an appropriation for the use of the Secretary of Agriculture in developing a disease and insect resistant or immune breed of onions; and for ascertaining factual bases for fixing just and equitable amounts which should be paid by growers of onions of different sections of the United States as premiums or charges or assessments upon policies or certificates of insurance indemnifying such growers against loss to onion crops by hail; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. THOMAS of Texas:

H. R. 3763. A bill to exempt from the provisions of Draft Convention No. 53, of the International Labor Conference Treaty of 1936, all United States vessels of less than 200 gross registered tonnage; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SCRUGHAM:

H. R. 3764. A bill to validate and confirm a certain conveyance heretofore made by Central Pacific Railway Co. and its lessee, Southern Pacific Co., to Consolidated Warehouse Co., involving a portion of the rights-of-way acquired by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. of California under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. 489); to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 3765. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the attorney general of the State of California to bring suit in the Court of Claims on behalf of the Indians of California," approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia:

H. J. Res. 151. Joint resolution making appropriations for the relief of unemployment and for direct relief, and authorizing grants to States, municipalities, and other public bodies for such purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. J. Res. 152. Joint resolution providing for an investigation of the feasibility and desirability of fixing railroad rates on the basis of zones; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIROVICH:

H. J. Res. 153. Joint resolution providing for investigation of conditions pertaining to lascar seamen; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois:

H. J. Res. 154. Joint resolution to authorize a memorial plaque in the Department of Agriculture commemorating the

invention of the steel plow by John Deere in 1837; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DIES:

H. Res. 81. Resolution to authorize the payment of expenses of investigation authorized by House Resolution 26; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. KEE:

H. Res. 82. Resolution to amend rule X so as to provide for the creation of a Committee on Civil Aviation and Aeronautics; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their resolution with reference to relief funds to stricken farmers; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their house joint memorial No. 5, with reference to establishment of an airport at or near the city of Cortez, Colo.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their house resolution No. 7, with reference to social security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their senate joint resolution No. 8, with reference to the California Indian Jurisdictional Act of 1928; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their senate joint resolution No. 1, with reference to taxation on bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their house joint resolution No. 10, with reference to the shipment of war materials; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their house joint resolution No. 4, with reference to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUSTIN:

H. R. 3766. A bill to authorize the award of the Purple Heart Decoration to Maj. Charles H. Sprague; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COFFEE of Washington:

H. R. 3767. A bill for the relief of August Svelund; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. R. 3768. A bill for the relief of Louis J. Banderet; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 3769. A bill for the relief of the Keuffel & Esser Co., of New York; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAWKS:

H. R. 3770. A bill granting a pension to Hallie V. Weeks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HESS:

H. R. 3771. A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert Goodman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. IZAC:

H. R. 3772. A bill for the relief of Thomas F. Cooney; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNS:

H. R. 3773. A bill for the relief of Della Thompson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEWIS of Colorado:

H. R. 3774. A bill for the relief of Albert L. Barnholtz; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3775. A bill for the relief of Ben F. Mitchell; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3776. A bill for the relief of William J. Saunders; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 3777. A bill to provide for the retirement of Lindell D. Straube as a first lieutenant, Dental Corps, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3778. A bill for the relief of Ben Durham; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAPES:

H. R. 3779. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ruby L. Knapp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts:

H. R. 3780. A bill for the relief of the Montaup Sand & Gravel Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 3781. A bill to amend Private Act No. 286, approved June 18, 1934, entitled "An act for the relief of Carleton-Mace Engineering Corporation"; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MILLER:

H. R. 3782. A bill for the relief of Lt. William J. Wholean; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. O'DAY:

H. R. 3783. A bill for the relief of Rene Belbenoit, or Jules Rene Lucien Belbenoit; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PATRICK:

H. R. 3784. A bill for the relief of the estate of J. D. Warlick; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCRUGHAM:

H. R. 3785. A bill for the relief of John B. O'Sullivan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee:

H. R. 3786. A bill granting a pension to Clellia S. Irvin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VREELAND:

H. R. 3787 (by request). A bill for the relief of Nathan and Amelia Rice; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3788. A bill for the allowance of the claim of Jedediah Willett, not heretofore paid, for indemnity for spoiliations by the French prior to July 31, 1801, as reported by the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. YOUNGDAHL:

H. R. 3789. A bill for the relief of Robert W. O'Brien; to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

887. By Mr. ANDERSON of California: Resolution of the State Senate of California (S. J. Res. No. 8), relative to memorializing Congress to amend the California Indian jurisdictional Act of 1928; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

888. Also, resolution of the State Senate of California (S. J. Res. No. 12) relative to memorializing Congress to take such steps as may be necessary and to urge the Secretary of the Interior to name the lake to be created by the construction of the Shasta Dam at Kennett, Shasta County, Calif., McColl Lake; to the Committee on the Library.

889. Also, resolution of the State Senate of California (S. J. Res. No. 1) relative to exemption from taxation of bonds issued by governmental agencies and memorializing the Pres-

ident and Congress of the United States to take immediate steps for the termination of the exemption of such securities from taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

890. Also, resolution of the State Senate of California (S. J. Res. No. 4) relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to refuse enactment of legislation which would becloud the sovereign rights of the State of California in its submerged lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

891. Also, resolution of the State Senate of California (S. J. Res. No. 2) relative to the memorialization of the President and the Congress of the United States for the protection, use, and development of the natural resources of the State of California; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

892. By Mr. BOREN: Petition of the Oklahoma Legislature; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

893. By Mr. CRAWFORD: Petition of Henry Cowell and numerous other residents of Michigan, asking Congress to issue paper money made legal tender for payment of debts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

894. Also, petition of Harley Becker and 17 residents of Alma, Mich., asking early enactment of House bill 2; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

895. Also, petition of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Collison and 68 other residents of Wheeler, Mich., protesting against raising the Spanish embargo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

896. By Mr. CROWTHER: Petition of certain citizens of Montgomery County, N. Y., urging retention on the statute books of the principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

897. By Mr. FULMER: Petition submitted by James E. Hunter, Jr., clerk of the house of representatives, Columbia, S. C., relating to the cotton-control program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

898. Also, concurrent resolution submitted by James E. Hunter, Jr., clerk of the house of representatives, of Columbia, S. C., requesting the United States Senators and Members of Congress from South Carolina to initiate and cooperate in supporting legislation to restore cotton to its former economic importance in world commerce; to the Committee on Agriculture.

899. By Mr. HAVENNER: Joint resolution of the California State Senate (S. J. Res. No. 1), relative to exemption from taxation of bonds issued by governmental agencies and memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to take immediate steps for the termination of the exemption of such securities from taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

900. By Mr. JOHNS: Petition of H. J. DeWitt and six others, of Green Bay, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

901. Also, petition of John DeBruin and 92 other residents of Kimberly, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

902. Also, petition of William J. Jackels and 39 other residents of Forest Junction, Dundas, and Kaukauna, Wis., petitioning the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

903. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of Vincent Chiodo, department commander of the American Legion, Houston, Tex., favoring House bill 2386, amending the Wagner-Peyser Act so as to earmark appropriations for the United States Employment Service; to the Committee on Labor.

904. Also, petition of E. K. Atwood and Ernest L. Raphael, of Ennis, Tex., favoring House bill 298 reducing interest rates on Reconstruction Finance Corporation levee district loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

905. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of 350 citizens of Brooklyn and Queens County, concerning the Patman chain-store bill (H. R. 1); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

906. Also, petition of the Forty-second Street Association, Inc., New York City, concerning the \$3,500,000 for the building of a new census building; to the Committee on Appropriations.

907. Also, petition of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, New York City, concerning the appropriation of \$3,230,000 for the National Labor Relations Board; to the Committee on Appropriations.

908. Also, petition of the Council of Employee Organizations in the private nonprofit field, New York City, concerning House bill 101, to amend the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

909. Also, petition of the Labor Non-Partisan League, Washington, D. C., concerning the appropriation recommended for the National Labor Relations Board; to the Committee on Appropriations.

910. Also, petition of the United Shoe Workers of America, concerning the \$3,230,000 appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board; to the Committee on Appropriations.

911. Also, petition of the International Woodworkers of America, concerning the \$3,230,000 for the National Labor Relations Board, without amendment; to the Committee on Appropriations.

912. Also, petition of the Ohio Independent Telephone Association, Columbus, Ohio, concerning the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Labor.

913. Also, petition of the Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce, Florida, concerning the Florida ship canal; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

914. Also, petition of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, Local No. 16, New York City, concerning the neutrality Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

915. Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, concerning congressional regulation of freight rates; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

916. Also, petition of the Brooklyn Diocesan Union of the Holy Name Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., concerning the present neutrality act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

917. Also, petition of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, New York City, concerning the extension of title I of the National Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

918. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of the National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association, Inc., Washington, D. C., urging extension of title I of the National Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

919. Also, telegram of the International Woodworkers of America, Seattle, Wash., favoring full appropriation of \$3,230,000 for the National Labor Relations Board; also opposing any amendments or riders being attached to the appropriation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

920. Also, petition of the Labor's Non-Partisan League, Washington, D. C., urging appropriation for National Labor Relations Board; to the Committee on Appropriations.

921. Also, petition of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, New York City, favoring full appropriation for National Labor Relations Board and opposing any amendments or riders to the bill; to the Committee on Appropriations.

922. Also, petition of the Graymoor Crusaders of Brooklyn, N. Y., urging that the Spanish embargo should not be lifted; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

923. Also, petition of the Council of Employee Organizations in the Private Nonprofit Field, New York City, concerning House bill 101, to expand the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

924. By Mr. SCHIFFLER: Petition of members of the Townsend Club, No. 1, Rivesville, W. Va., urging the passage of the Townsend bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

925. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the National Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

926. Also, petition of Miguel Contreras, Camaguey, Cuba, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to embargo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

927. Also, petition of the Suffolk County Colony National Society, New England women, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

928. Also, petition of certain citizens of the State of California, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the General Welfare Act (H. R. 2 and S. 3); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

929. Also, petition of Stanberry Division, No. 17, Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, Stanberry, Mo., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to general welfare; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.